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### Namibia refugee accord reached

WINDHOUK, Namibia (AP) — South African and U.N. officials have reached a tentative agreement that would clear the way for more than 40,000 Namibian refugees to begin returning home next week, officials said Monday. Officials said the accord would ban all remaining discriminatory laws in the territory, end detention without trial, and provide amnesty for those involved in the 23-year bush war against South African rule. The South African-appointed administrator of Namibia, Louis Pienaar, and the U.N. representative to Namibia, Marzi Abtahi, reached the agreement last week, according to spokesmen for the two men. South African President P.W. Botha must now sign the legislation, and was expected to do so Monday or Tuesday, the spokesman said. "With the signing by President Botha, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees will be told immediately to start the repatriation of refugees," said U.N. spokesman Fred Eckhardt. U.N. officials have registered about 41,000 Namibian refugees in Angola and Zambia, and they could begin returning home by early next week, officials said.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الأردنية. الراي.

### Polish communists concede defeat

WARSAW (R) — The Communist Party conceded overwhelming defeat by Solidarity Monday in Poland's parliamentary elections but pledged to stick to the path of democratic reforms. Party spokesman Jan Ryszczynski, speaking after Solidarity claimed it had virtually swept the board in the seats it contested, said the free trade union had won a "decisive" majority. "I want to state that we are consistent... we shall not leave the road of democracy and reform," Ryszczynski said on state television. Partial results from Sunday's voting in Poland's first party-free elections in four decades showed that voters humiliated the ruling Communist Party and sowed the seeds of a possible political crisis. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa urged his supporters to tone down their excitement at the victory for fear of upsetting a reform process agreed by the government and opposition two months ago. "The elections should not divide us," Walesa declared. Ryszczynski said the results raised the question of responsibility for Poland's stability. He repeated calls by Communist leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski for Solidarity to join a grand post-election coalition with the communists and their allies.

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**ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS:** Four newly-appointed ambassadors to Jordan Monday presented their credentials to His Majesty King Hussein in separate ceremonies held at the Royal Court. The four were (from left to right): Rigoberto Cruz-Johnson of Chile, Dumitrie Stancu of Romania, Josef Baryla of Poland and Tang King Jin of Singapore. The ceremonies were

attended by Royal Court Chief Thounan Hindawi, the King's Political Adviser Adnan Abu Odeh, the King's Special Adviser Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi. Earlier Monday, Qasbi met with Baryla and King Jin and received copies of their credentials (Petra photos).

## Chaos in Peking as protesters defy army

**PEKING (Agencies) —** Chaos gripped Peking Monday with troops firing indiscriminately at courageous unarmed protesters, gutted vehicles littering the streets and long queues forming to buy dwindling food stocks.

Foreign nations reacted with horror to the weekend slaughter of pro-democracy demonstrators in Peking and there was anger and unrest in major Chinese cities as news of the bloodbath spread. There were also instant economic ramifications to the Tiananmen Square killings. Asian stock markets plunged, plans to invest in China were put on hold and credit to the Bank of China was tightened (see page 6). In Peking, there were scenes of incredible courage as citizens confronted in trucks and armoured personnel carriers to protest at what they called their fascist leaders. A Western eyewitness described hundreds of defiant cyclists chanting "animals, animals" at soldiers with tanks occupying the square Monday, despite bursts of gunfire which felled several. Later, when troops tried to clear the Avenue of Eternal Peace of angry citizens, a lone man emerged from bushes and stood with arms outstretched before the advancing tanks, at the last moment leaping onto the front of one. Estimates of the death toll from the Sunday onslaught varied widely.

One foreign witness reported seeing a military officer who had apparently been burned alive hanging from a gutted bus in western Peking. A student who survived Sunday's army assault said soldiers laughed as they racked crowds with machine gun fire. Crying and shaking with emotion, he said terrorism was the only option left to overcome the "fascist" government of senior leader Deng Xiaoping and that foreign countries should cut all aid to China and provide weapons to those opposing it. The official media kept up a barrage of warnings to residents to cooperate with the troops and accused the pro-democracy demonstrators of having foreign backing. It said the assault on the square was just an "initial victory" and that there was a long difficult battle ahead against counter-revolutionaries and bourgeois liberalism. In Taipei, tens of thousands of Taiwan students rallied Monday to protest against the brutal suppression of the Peking protests. President Teng-Hui condemned what he called a "mad act."

In Paris, two Chinese interpreters caused a diplomatic flurry at a UNESCO meeting when they downed white headbands emblazoned with the words "in mourning." Chinese delegates made no comment on the protest. "We had to do something," said Feng Jingbao, one of the interpreters. "It is happening to our brothers and sisters. I haven't been able to eat or sleep for days." The sole expression of support for the Chinese action came from Vietnam, whose own communist leaders are fighting a crisis of public faith over political and economic reform. Vietnamese radio, monitored in Bangkok, said the Chinese army "could in no way refrain itself from taking action..." according to initial reports there were many casualties during Sunday's clashes. French President Francois Mitterrand condemned the Chinese leaders who ordered troops to fire on the demonstrators and Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke cancelled a proposed visit to China to underline his government's "deep distress." The European Commission, the executive body of the European Community, cancelled ministerial talks with China scheduled for Monday. Belgium said that two of its ministers had cancelled meetings Tuesday with Foreign Trade Minister Zheng Tuobin, who was in Brussels to review China's trade and cooperation agreement with the 12-nation community. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he was shocked by events in Peking and expressed "heartfelt sympathy" for Chinese students who had sought more freedom and human rights. West Germany and France warned their citizens not to travel to China unless their journeys were essential.

## Toll said 400 in Soviet train disaster

**MOSCOW (Agencies) —** At least 400 people, including children bound for summer camp, were dead or missing after gas leaking from a pipeline filled a mountain valley, exploded and engulfed two passing trains in flames, TASS said Monday.

General Mikhail Moiseyev, the Soviet military chief of staff, told the official Soviet news agency that the Sunday blast was equivalent to a 10-kiloton bomb and that according to preliminary data, at least 400 people died or were missing. A newspaper editor in the area said he had a list of 500 to 800 people dead, but the figures were preliminary. President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who visited the remote disaster site Sunday, told the new Soviet parliament in Moscow that "a few hundred people" had been killed. He said incompetence and a lack of discipline might have contributed to the accident. TASS quoted Moiseyev as saying the liquefied gas explosion "had the same yield as a 10-kiloton bomb and was so powerful that it felled all trees within four kilometres." He said preliminary data, being updated hourly, showed more than 400 passengers dead or missing and another 600 in hospitals. Gennady K. Dmitrin, editor-in-chief of evening Chelyabinsk, said his newspaper had a preliminary list of 500 to 800 people dead. Speaking by telephone from Chelyabinsk, the biggest city near the disaster site, Dmitrin said many of the dead were children heading south for summer vacation. Asked about the death toll mentioned by Dmitrin, Dr. Vladimir Ruchki, a Health Ministry spokesman in the city of Ufa near the disaster site, said, "It's about right." He said more than 600 people were hospitalised. TASS said about 85 per cent of the victims suffered severe burns. Dmitrin said children under eight did not have train tickets and therefore were not included in the 1,200 count TASS gave for the number of people aboard the two trains. Moiseyev said the blast hurled two locomotives and 33 passenger cars from the rails, with most of the cars destroyed by flames. The government daily Izvestia said the explosion and fire created a "flame front" 1.5 to 2 kilometres long. Several hundred metres of track and communications wires were destroyed, it said. A special Aeroflot flight bringing about 50 people injured in the blast to Moscow for medical care landed at the capital's Vnukovo airport Monday afternoon along with Health Minister Yevgeny Chazov. The dazed and unconscious wounded, their skin blistered and peeling in places, were loaded on stretchers into waiting ambulances. Many victims would probably never be found as they were blown to bits or incinerated, and two carriages melted in the blaze, said a Soviet journalist. The world's worst train disaster happened June 6, 1981, when a train plunged off a bridge in India, killing 800 people.

## Pledges to weed out negative elements King pays tribute to Palestinian revolt

**AMMAN (J.T.) —** His Majesty King Hussein Monday paid tribute to the 18-month-old Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories and said the revolt reflected the steadfastness and courageous struggle of the Palestinian people. In an address to the country on the occasion of the anniversary of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the King also pledged to wage an all-out battle against the "elements of despair and defeat and propagators of the spirit of defeatism, weakness and dissension." The King underlined the need for collective action in successfully confronting the future and challenges. The King said he was getting ready to draw national attention to the significance of Monday's anniversary when he read an article in the Arabic daily, Al Ra'i, written by Ahmad Salamah and entitled "June Between Afandia and Ahmad Sa'd." The King said the article caught his special attention for its frankness and its congruity with his own views.

In his address, the King recalled a cable that the late Egyptian leader Jamal Abdul Nasser had sent to Jordan praising the King's leadership and the Jordanian people who fought in 1967 war with a sense of duty and honour. "Entering the war was inevitable despite anxiety over its consequences," the King said. "Had Jordan been hesitant to enter the war and fight alongside its brothers, differences would have surfaced," the King said. "Jordan would have destroyed itself, making way for Israel to overrun the West Bank and then the East Bank and achieve its objectives." "We have so far succeeded in preventing Israel from achieving its goals," the King said. "We succeeded in protecting Jordan and preempted its inclusion in the land that the Zionists claim was given to them to establish their state and live on all of it or part of it, undermining the heart of the Arab Homeland." The King said: "In the current stage — steeped with propagated thoughts and doubts, departures from constructive dialogue and



**HM King Hussein** advances towards enemy schemes designed to shake confidence in everything so that Jordan would be incapable of adopting any decision — we will work together to eliminate all factors behind negativism, acquire sound knowledge and create sharp conscience to face the future and shoulder our responsibilities.

## Palestinian strike marks anniversary of 1967 war

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) —** Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip observed a paralysing general strike for the second day Monday to mark the anniversary of the 1967 war and Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon. In the occupied Gaza Strip, troops shot in the head and seriously wounded a 14-year-old boy in Nuseirat refugee camp, hospital officials said. Palestinian officials said he was violating a curfew. The army kept the 650,000 residents of the Gaza Strip under curfew for a second day but eased restriction between 4 a.m. and 7 a.m. to allow Palestinians to go to work. Few left home, residents said. Sources said the army imposed the curfew ahead of plans Tuesday to issue new computerised work permits, part of a campaign to bar suspected Palestinian activists from entering Israel.

In another development, police said they had begun an investigation Monday into suspected racism in a West Bank Jewish settlement that issued "foreign worker" badges to Palestinians. The justice ministry said that mayor Ron Nachman of the Ariel settlement was suspected of inciting racism. Attorney general Yosef Harish had ordered police to question him about the badges, which the settlement said last week it would withdraw, the ministry said. Badges issued to 400 daily Palestinian workers in Ariel sparked a storm of criticism from Israelis who said they recalled the yellow stars of David that the Nazis forced Jews to wear in World War II. Many of the day labourers at Ariel, a settlement of 8,000 Jews, stayed away from work Monday, responding the call for

the general strike by leaders of the Palestinian uprising. Mayor Nachman said last week that Ariel would substitute new cards for the tags, removing the offending "foreign worker" phrase. Jews and Arabs alike would receive the new cards, he said. On Monday, he refused to say whether the tags had been replaced, calling the investigation "theatre of the absurd." "This is amazing," he told Reuters. "When Sari Nusseibeh, a head of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation), sits in Jerusalem free, continues to act against Israel and nothing happens to him, at the same time political elements are pressing to put the mayor of Ariel on trial." Israeli court documents name Nusseibeh, a Palestinian philosophy professor, as a PLO leader of the uprising. He denies it.

## Iran pays emotional farewell to Khomeini

**TEHRAN (Agencies) —** Around two million hysterical mourners poured into a Tehran Square Monday to catch a glimpse of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's white-shrouded body, leaving at least eight people crushed to death and more than 500 injured. State-run television showed scores of people being carried out of the dusty square as the crowd swayed around the glass-covered, air-conditioned bier where Khomeini lay with his trademark black turban atop his chest. The mourners beat their chests and heads with their fists in a traditional Shi'ite expression of grief. Some scratched their faces until the blood ran and threw ashes over their clothes. "Imam Khomeini was our great leader... nothing can ever replace him," Mohammad Mahdi, a middle-aged aircraft technician, said in English. "His body has left us but his words remain," said Revolutionary Guards Commander Mohammad Sanjaghi, who stood with his men to form a protective ring around the funeral bier in the massive north Tehran mosque (prayer ground). At least eight people died in the crush and 500 were injured when crowds surged to pay their last respects, the Iranian news agency IRNA said earlier Monday. Sanjaghi insisted that despite Khomeini's death last Saturday, Iran's revolution would continue and gain in strength. The body of Iran's spiritual and

political ruler for over 10 years was wrapped in white linen. He lay in a glass casket placed on a refrigerated tray inside a three-metre tall perspex box. The box rested on top of a two-tier platform made from steel containers painted black and shrouded in black crepe. An outer wall of steel freight containers kept the seething mass of humanity at bay with Revolutionary Guards pacing up and down with automatic rifles. The casket was at least 10 metres above ground. The outline of Khomeini's body and head could be seen from the ground. Women sobbed and moaned and clung to the blistering hot steel containers while hundreds of men beat their heads and chests with their hands and sang a mournful dirge. Khomeini died Saturday of a heart attack suffered 11 days after he underwent surgery for internal bleeding. His death plunged the country into its worst political crisis since he was swept to power by the 1979 Islamic revolution. Khomeini's only son, Ahmad, read a section of his father's political testament over the radio that called for national unity and warned against "enemy conspiracies and world-devouring America." But the extract made public did not refer to the crucial issue of who will succeed Khomeini as leader of the country's revolution. President Ali Khamenei, 49, was appointed caretaker leader

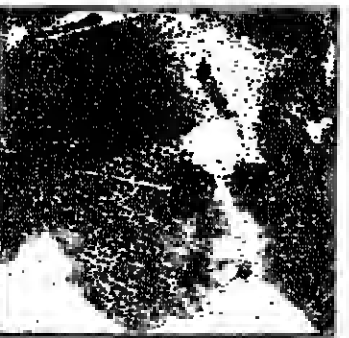
on Sunday, after winning 60 votes out of 74 cast by members of an "Assembly of Experts" who were handpicked by Khomeini in the revolution's early days to handle the succession question. The swift appointment fills a political vacuum left by the revolutionary patriarch's death but also underscored the prevailing confusion about the future shape of Iran's leadership. A presidential election and a referendum on constitutional reforms, which are likely to increase the president's executive power, are both set for Aug. 18. But in the absence of a single personality who can match Khomeini's religious and political authority, it seems likely that Iran may be ruled by a collective leadership. Khamenei, a moderate with close ties to the wealthy merchant class, has served as Iran's head of state since 1981. He is barred by the constitution from running for a third four-year term. But he has endorsed a presidential bid by Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, 55, a longtime political ally and the only declared candidate so far. Former Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani Sadr said from exile in France that Khamenei's appointment indicated "total failure" by the government and predicted a tripartite leadership would be formed that would also include Rafsanjani and Ahmad Khomeini. "Imagine a church that cannot find a pope. It is exactly the



**Ali Khamenei** same, like a dynasty that cannot find a king... it will not last," he said. Assembly member Abol Qasem Khazali was quoted in the daily Resalat newspaper Monday as saying that Khomeini several times expressed a preference for Khamenei to succeed him. Khamenei arrived by helicopter to pay his personal farewell to his mentor. But the crush on the ground made it impossible for him to reach the funeral stand and he was finally forced to leave. Tehran was a city swathed in black. Black flags hung from rooftops, black banners hung across streets. Shops and schools were shut. In Beirut, the drum-like thud of some 50,000 Shi'ite mourners beating their chests reverberated Monday as they marched in a symbolic funeral for Khomeini.

## King Hassan II appeals to Lebanese to use last chance

**RABAT (Agencies) —** King Hassan of Morocco appealed Monday for all Lebanese to support a three-man committee seeking peace in Lebanon, saying it was the country's last chance. Speaking just hours after rival gunners shelled both sectors of divided Beirut, the king told a news conference: "There must be a ceasefire in the heads of the people before the cannons can be halted. This is the last chance to move on from this crisis." King Hassan chaired the first meeting of the committee — made up of heads of state of Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Algeria — Sunday. He declined to give any details of a plan of action which the three agreed to put to all parties to try and end the 14-year-old civil war. Two people were killed in east Beirut and 14 wounded in the overnight shelling between soldiers of army commander Michel Aoun and Syrian troops and their Lebanese allies, security sources said. The death toll from the latest fighting which flared up in mid-March now totals at least 364. But King Hassan said he was optimistic of a successful outcome to the latest effort to bring peace to the fractured country, stressing the committee had the full backing of the Arab World and up to now no side in the dispute had reacted negatively. "The sun of hope is brightly shining and we believe it will illuminate the whole surroundings (of Lebanon)," he declared. The committee, which includes



**King Hassan II** King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, was set up after last month's Arab League summit failed to make headway on Lebanon. "There is no door closed in front of this committee," the king said, adding that if it failed the parties who had blocked its work would be named at a future Arab summit. After their meeting Sunday, the three leaders appealed for United Nations help to force Israel to withdraw from the south of Lebanon. After more than six hours of talks, a statement from the three late Sunday urged the international community to work with them to achieve peace in Lebanon. "The (U.N.) Security Council and in particular its permanent members must share with us the responsibility and duty to assure Lebanon its full and entire territorial integrity by working to end the Israeli occupation in con-

formity with the pertinent U.N. resolutions," the statement said. The tripartite committee appealed for a halt in "all acts of violence" as well as "the measures which increase inter-Lebanese divisions and make the daily life of Lebanese citizens even more painful." That was interpreted by Lebanese radio stations as a call for reopening between Beirut's two sectors and lifting land and sea blockades clamped by the warring factions in the past three months. Hassan, Fahd and Benjedid said they would aim "to help the Lebanese people restore life to all their constitutional institutions and introduce in the Lebanese society that must be built the necessary political reforms that would permit the Lebanese state to rally all its sons in a free, democratic and just framework." The three leaders said they would try to "restore Arab Lebanon in its national unity, its independence, its full territorial integrity and to restore its authority over the whole of its national territory by its own forces." Their statement said that Lebanon's "diversity of faiths is a source of a richness of civilisation and should contribute to the conviviality and generous cohabitation among all the sons of Lebanon." Several Beirut newspapers said Monday the leaders would send their foreign ministers to Damascus and Beirut within two days to speed up enforcement of the security measures.



# First act of post-Khomeini Iran confounds pessimists

By Nassir Shirkhani  
Reuter

NICOSIA — The first acts of post-Khomeini Iran did not fulfil fears in the West that Islamic extremists might fill the power vacuum.

Moving with surprising speed, the grief-stricken clerical leaders Sunday chose a successor, President Ali Khamenei, just 20 hours after the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, 86.

Diplomats and analysts had predicted months of uncertainty and a possibly bloody power struggle when Khomeini died 10 years after leading Iran's revolution.

Relatively junior in the Islamic hierarchy, Khamenei is among the more pragmatic of Iran's revolutionary leaders and has worked closely with the politician Western leaders pin their hopes on — Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani.

Analysts said if a Khamenei-Rafsanjani axis captured power against the wilder extremists of the Revolutionary Guards, a long-feared post-Khomeini power struggle might not erupt.

But they cautioned it could be months before the dust finally settled and the composition of the post-Khomeini leadership is clear.

Radicals used the dying months of Khomeini's reign to rekindle Islamic fervour and drag Tehran away from reviving relations with the West following last August's ceasefire in the Gulf war with Iraq.

Khomeini's son Ahmad, like his father a fiery radical, was not chosen as leader, contrary to some predictions.

Although analysts suspect Khamenei's spiritual leadership may prove temporary — even his title is vague — it may give Rafsanjani time to consolidate

secular power.

Rafsanjani is widely expected to win presidential elections in August, taking over from Khamenei. On paper at least, he would wield more power under constitutional amendments now being drafted.

The way Tehran handled the announcement of the ayatollah's death impressed analysts.

"So far Tehran has played it very straight, very maturely," one Iran watcher said. He pointed out that Tehran did not attempt to play politics with messages of condolence.

All the messages were read out on Tehran Radio, even those from Gulf states which hacked Iraq against Iran in the Gulf war.

It broadcast several appeals for calm and despite scenes of mourning frenzy shown on television, it appeared Iranians had generally obeyed the call.

Another indication of confidence was the invitation to foreign journalists to travel to Tehran for the ayatollah's funeral, analysts said.

While Khamenei, 49, is seen as a pragmatist on foreign policy, his role offers no suggestion of a softening in imposing Islamic law on Iran's 50 million people.

Over the past year, hundreds have been publicly hanged for political and drug offences and prostitutes and pimps have been stoned to death — acts which Khamenei has endorsed from the pulpit as Tehran Friday prayer leader.

"Khamenei too pliant"

Iranian opposition leaders living in exile in France Monday dismissed Khamenei as a man too easily swayed by his peers and lacking the religious qualifications for the job.

"He's an insignificant creature, very pliable and flexible," Shapour Bakhtiar, the last prime

minister under the Shah of Iran, told Reuters from his Paris home.

"Apparently he's not as bloody and virulent as Khomeini but he was above all Khomeini's pupil and has always been very pliant," Bakhtiar said.

Bakhtiar said Khamenei had played a largely decorative role as president, with the real decisions made either by Speaker Rafsanjani or Khomeini's son Ahmad.

Bakhtiar, the target of a failed assassination attempt in 1980 in which two people died, scoffed at the idea that Khamenei was a moderate.

"A moderate mullah is a contradiction in terms. Rafsanjani was supposed to be a moderate and then he went and advised Iranians to kill innocent civilians," Bakhtiar said, citing a Rafsanjani appeal for Palestinians to target British, French and American citizens. Rafsanjani later said his words had been misinterpreted.

Ayatollah Mehdi Rouhani, the self-styled leader of Europe's Shi'ite Muslim community, said Khamenei lacked the necessary religious qualifications to take Khomeini's place.

"The constitution says that the person who replaces Khomeini must be a great authority who is wiser, more pious and more virtuous than everyone else," Rouhani said.

"Khamenei lacks all these qualities... he's not a supreme religious leader, he's not got a doctorate in law, automatically he cannot replace Khomeini."

Rouhani said Khomeini had invented the Islamic notion of "valy-e-faqih" — rule by a supreme spiritual leader — which he predicted would expire with its mentor.

"Once the person is dead and gone the title also disappears. My country has no need for valy-e-faqih, it serves no purpose."



**FOOD AID** — Maize is unloaded at Lafon village in south Sudan in an area controlled by the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Front. The relief supply is organised by the United Nations under a programme called "Operation Lifeline Sudan."

## Mitterrand in Tunis to reinforce relations

TUNIS (R) — President Francois Mitterrand received a warm welcome in Tunis Monday at the start of a two-day state visit which reinforces the strong cultural and commercial ties between France and Tunisia.

Mitterrand and his host, President Zine Al Abidine Ibn Ali, took a detour on their way from the airport to the guesthouse, driving through the city centre and waving to crowds of thousands from their open car.

The visit is the first by a Western head of state since Ibn Ali took power in November 1987 from ageing President Habib Bourguiba. Ibn Ali's visit to France last September was also his first to a non-Arab state.

France, which ruled Tunisia for 75 years up to 1956, is Tunisia's largest trade partner by far and French remains the foreign language of choice for Tunisians. Some 234,000 Tunisians live and work in France.

In an airport statement, Mitterrand said: "The years have passed but we have never ceased to have a special feeling for this old country of culture and thought... the Tunisian people must surely

know that we are friends."

"All difficult problems have been settled amicably, but they have been rare because... before things get complicated, each country works to make sure they are sorted out in the best interests of both," he added.

The two countries earlier this year reached agreement on the last dispute left over from the French protectorate — the amount of compensation Tunisia should pay French citizens who lost real estate when they left after independence.

They are now working on a deal under which France will pay to relay the French television channel Antenne 2 to Tunisia for retransmission by the Tunisian network.

In the discussions, Tunisia has played on France's fears of losing its cultural and linguistic edge to the Italians, whose television transmissions have reached the Tunis area for years.

The French president, accompanied by Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, Economy Minister Pierre Bergegovoy and Interior Minister Pierre Joxe, has a first round of official talks with Ibn



Francois Mitterrand

Ali Monday afternoon.

He will also meet Chadli Klibi, the Tunisian secretary general of the Arab League, but he will not see any members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which also has its headquarters in Tunis.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat made a successful official visit to France last month at Mitterrand's invitation.

On Tuesday Mitterrand's party flies south to the oasis of Tozeur, close to the Algerian border, for an afternoon of tourism and the president will give a news conference before flying back to Paris in the evening.

## Iraqis hope for peace with Iran

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraqi newspapers said Monday that a "dark era" had ended in Iran with the death of the "malicious tyrant" Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and that both countries should now work for peace.

The ruling Baath Party daily Al Thawra, in an editorial, said: "Iraq seeks nothing but peace with Iran. A comprehensive, durable and just peace which will lay a solid basis for the relations between the two countries."

A U.N.-brokered ceasefire last August ended an eight-year-long war between Iran and Iraq but, peace talks since then have made no significant progress.

Al Thawra said: "Khomeini's death marks the departure of a malicious tyrant who consecrated all his time and efforts to achieve an unattainable dream of establishing a new Persian empire at the expense of Iraq and the Arab Nation."

The government daily Al Jumhuriya said: "With the death of Khomeini, a dark era lived by the Iranians for more than 10 years has ended."

It said Iranian leaders in the post-Khomeini era should understand the lessons of the past and realise that "peace alone is the only way of life and the doors of peace are still open for future progress and renaissance."

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said more than a year ago that he did not want Khomeini to die soon but hoped he would wait until the Iranian people toppled him in disgrace.

Khomeini died late Saturday, 12 days after surgery to staunch internal bleeding.

Al Thawra said the basis for new relations with Iran should be a guarantee of non-intervention in each other's internal affairs with both countries working to achieve security and stability in the region.

It said Khomeini died politically when Iraq turned his expansionist strategy to failure

## Hamadi named Iraqi deputy premier

BAGHDAD (AP) — President Saddam Hussein Monday appointed Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sadoun Hamadi as a new deputy prime minister, the state-run television reported.

The move heightened speculation that a cabinet reshuffle was in the wind amid promised political reforms following last August's ceasefire in the war with Iran.

Hamadi is a senior member of the ruling Baath Socialist Party and the Revolutionary Command Council, will be the third deputy premier working under Hussein, who is also prime minister.

The other deputies are Taha Yassin Ramadan, another key member of the Revolutionary Command Council, and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz.

The television did not say why Hussein appointed Hamadi, who has also held the posts of oil minister and foreign minister and

was drafted onto Iraq's delegation to the peace talks with Iran that have dragged on inconclusively for more than nine months.

But Gulf newspapers have reported that there were indications that the U.S.-educated Hamadi was being groomed to take over as prime minister.

Senior government officials have indicated that Hussein planned to relinquish some of his power and even abolish the Revolutionary Command Council, which has key legislative powers over the 250-seat National Assembly, or parliament.

Gulf newspapers said last month that Hussein was planning a cabinet reshuffle soon as part of his reform package.

Hamadi was speaker of the National Assembly before he was appointed as Aziz's deputy in the Foreign Ministry last year.

Dozens of first-time candidates

were elected to the assembly in National elections in April, opening the way for Hussein to implement the reforms he has promised.

The assembly, which had earlier nodded through legislation, was given teeth in February last year when the Revolutionary Command Council empowered it to investigate government departments.

Since then a health minister and several senior officials have been sacked for incompetence and negligence.

The assembly, with its new grouping on non-Baathist deputies, is now expected to endorse a new constitution and a new law permitting political parties other than the Baath, which has ruled Iraq for 20 years.

It was Hamadi who first hinted last August that political reforms were planned.

## Rockets kill 14 in 2 Afghan cities

KABUL (R) — At least 14 people have been killed and 13 injured in rocket attacks by guerrillas on two Afghan cities, a spokesman for the Soviet-backed government said Sunday.

Mohammad Amani said 12 civilians died when Mujahideen rebels blasted the besieged eastern city of Jalalabad Saturday. Two were killed and four children injured in the southern city of Kandahar.

The rebels fired 37 rockets from the hills surrounding the capital Kabul during the night, but the spokesman said most of them fell around the airport and there were no casualties. Planes were flying normally Sunday.

At least 17 people have died and 19 have been injured in rocket attacks on Kabul since Thursday, Amani said.

Many of the dead and injured

were children, he said.

Amani, speaking on the eve of a visit to the United States by Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, said he was optimistic that Washington would review its policy of supporting the rebels.

He told a news briefing he thought the present Afghan government, which had launched a drive to end the 10-year-old civil war, was a better bet for the United States than what he termed extremists fighting for a fundamentalist Islamic state.

He urged a general ceasefire followed by peace talks. "We do not reject negotiations with any (rebel) force," Amani said.

The rebels have rejected peace talks, blaming Afghan President Najibullah's government for the war in which a million people have died and some five million have fled to neighbouring Pakis-

tan and Iran.

President George Bush will discuss U.S. and Pakistani help for the rebels during force," visit.

She is pressing for a political solution now that the Soviet Union has pulled out its troops under 1988 peace accords which it signed with Pakistan, Afghanistan and the United States.

The president of one of Kabul's main hospitals, Abdul Salam Jalali, took journalists to see child victims of rockets and mines and urged the United States to stop rebel arms supplies.

"They should start sending us medicines and food, not rockets and artillery," he said at the bedside of a 10-year-old who he said was hit by a rocket near a school Saturday.

"The military approach will not solve the problem for many years, that's for sure," he added.

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77311-19

**PROGRAMME ONE**  
15:30 ..... Koran  
15:45 ..... Programme review  
15:55 ..... Children programmes  
17:00 ..... Educational programme  
17:30 ..... Religious programme  
18:00 ..... News summary in Arabic  
18:05 ..... Programme on world news  
19:10 ..... Agricultural programme  
19:45 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic series  
21:30 ..... Programme review  
21:40 ..... Arabic film  
22:00 ..... News summary in Arabic

### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 ..... A French documentary  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Documentary  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Hit Squad  
21:15 ..... Forever Green  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... Hunter

### PRAYER TIMES

03:51 ..... Fajr  
05:51 ..... (Sunrise) Duha  
12:30 ..... Dhuhur  
16:15 ..... 'Asr  
19:43 ..... Maghreh  
21:17 ..... 'Isha

### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Sweidieh Tel. 810741  
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637441  
De la Salle Church Tel. 641757  
Terziguata Church Tel. 623366  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541  
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 626543  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 717331  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261  
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751  
Armenian International Church Tel. 683326  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology  
Another rise in temperatures will occur making it relatively hot and winds will be light and variable becoming northeasterly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be dusty with northerly moderate winds and calm sea.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Min./max. temp.

Amman ..... 18 / 34  
Aqaba ..... 24 / 38  
Deserts ..... 13 / 37  
Jordan Valley ..... 20 / 37

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 31, Aqaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 20 per cent, Aqaba 29 per cent.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

#### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Mohammad Azzam ..... 818911  
Dr. Issa Haddad ..... 897007  
Dr. Bajjal Bader ..... 849184  
Dr. Mohammad Al 'Ajam ..... 894184  
Sana pharmacy ..... 661912  
Pervin pharmacy ..... 778336  
Al Aslana pharmacy ..... 637055  
Nadwaj pharmacy ..... 626672  
Al Salan pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
Shmeisani pharmacy ..... 637660

IRBID:  
Dr. Abdul Majid Shabini ..... (—)  
Al Sharan pharmacy ..... (985238)  
ZARQA:  
Dr. Suleiman Abu 'Atieh ..... 803940  
Khalifah pharmacy ..... 985417

### EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department ..... 661111  
Civil Defence Immediate ..... 630341  
Rescue ..... 02.621111.637777  
Fire Brigade ..... 891228  
Blood Bank ..... 775121  
Highway Police ..... 843402  
Traffic Police ..... 846390  
Public Security Department ..... 630321  
Hotel Complaints ..... 608800  
Price Complaints ..... 661176  
Water and Sewerage ..... 897467  
Complaints ..... 987111  
Amman Municipality ..... 631251  
Telephone Information ..... 121  
Overseas Calls ..... 601250  
Central Amman Telephone ..... 81815  
Repairs ..... 621101  
Abdali Telephone Repairs ..... 611104  
Jordan Television ..... 773111  
Radio Jordan ..... 774111  
Water Authority ..... 680100  
Jordan Electricity Authority ..... 81815  
Electric Power Company ..... 636381

### HOSPITALS

AMMAN:  
Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813-32  
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amn. .... 642816  
Akil Maternity, J. Amn. .... 642411/2  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 642562  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 636140  
Palestine, Shmeisan ..... 664171/4  
Shmeisan Hospital ..... 649131  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Al-Mushar Hospital ..... 66727/9  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 666127/37  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164n  
Irbid, Al-Muhajreen ..... 77101/3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 775111/25  
Army, Marka ..... 891611/15  
Queen Alia Hospital ..... 60240/50  
Amal Hospital ..... 674155  
ZARQA:  
Zarga Govt. Hospital ..... (09)863325  
Zarga National Hospital ..... (09)861071  
Jho Sina Hospital ..... (09)867632  
IRBID:  
Princess Basma Hospital ..... (02)225535  
Greek Catholic Hospital ..... (02)272275  
Do Al Nafes Hospital ..... (02)247100  
AQABA:  
Princess Haya Hospital ..... (03)314111

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)532015, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

##### Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

05:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
12:45 ..... Aqaba (RJ)  
16:15 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
16:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
16:35 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
16:40 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
16:50 ..... Muscat, Dubai (RJ)  
18:55 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
19:00 ..... Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (RJ)  
16:25 ..... Montreal, New York (RJ)  
18:15 ..... Athens (RJ)  
19:15 ..... Belgrade (RJ)  
19:40 ..... Istanbul, Ankara (RJ)  
19:55 ..... Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)  
20:40 ..... Tripoli (RJ)

### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

11:20 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
13:00 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
13:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
13:30 ..... Moscow, Larnaca (RJ)  
17:25 ..... Riyadh (RJ)  
17:55 ..... Rome (RJ)  
19:00 ..... Zurich, Larnaca (RJ)  
01:00 ..... London, Cairo (RJ)

#### DEPARTURES

##### Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

08:00 ..... Aqaba (RJ)  
11:40 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Belgrade (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Athens (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
12:45 ..... Ankara, Istanbul (RJ)  
12:45 ..... Rome, Madrid (RJ)  
13:00 ..... Geneva, London (RJ)  
13:15 ..... Paris (RJ)  
13:30 ..... Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)  
16:30 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
16:40 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
16:45 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
21:00 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
21:20 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
21:30 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)  
22:30 ..... Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)  
Other Flights (Terminal 2)  
12:25 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
14:00 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

### MARKET PRICES

Opposition price in US per 100 lbs

Apple ..... 700/600  
Apricot ..... 750/700  
Banana ..... 370/320  
Banana (Mukiminta) ..... 320/270  
Beans ..... 400/350  
Carrots ..... 120/110  
Cauliflower ..... 120/110  
Cherry (red) ..... 1100/900  
Cherry (green) ..... 350/300  
Corn ..... 140/100  
Couscous ..... 200/160  
Dates ..... 370/400  
Eggs ..... 120/110  
Garlic ..... 400/300  
Grapes ..... 630/550  
Grapes (black) ..... 600/500  
Lemon ..... 900/800  
Lemon (green) ..... 900/800  
Mango (large) ..... 200/170  
Mango (small) ..... 200/150  
Orange ..... 800/700  
Onion (dry) ..... 300/270  
Peanut (oil) ..... 1400/1300  
Peanut (meal) ..... 1200/1100  
Peanut (oil) ..... 1200/1100  
Peanut (meal) ..... 1200/1100  
Peanut (oil) ..... 1200/1100  
Peanut (meal) ..... 1200/1100



## UAE's first lady ends Jordan visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Sheikhha Fatima Bint Mubarak, the wife of United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan, left Amman Sunday evening after a several-day visit to Jordan. She was seen off in the airport by Her Majesty Queen Noor and a number of officials.

During her visit to Jordan at an invitation from Queen Noor, Sheikhha Fatima toured several institutions involved in social work.

In a departure statement, Sheikhha Fatima described her visit to Jordan as successful and praised the brotherly relations between Jordan and the United Arab Emirates. She also paid tribute to Jordan's great achievements under His Majesty King Hussein's rule.

Sheikhha Fatima commended the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) and the role played by the institution in serving the Jordanian community.

Sheikhha Fatima called for cooperation between women in Jordan and the UAE in general and between NHF and UAE Women Federation in particular.



Her Royal Highness Princess Basma chairs the opening session of a workshop held Monday on mother and childcare (Petra photo).

## Work progresses on Al Wahdeh project

AMMAN (J.T.) — A joint Jordanian-Syrian committee on the Al Wahdeh Dam to be built across the Yarmouk river has ended a five-day meeting here during which it discussed appropriation of land involved in the project and paid a field trip to inspect work on the dam site.

Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) Secretary General Mohammad Bani Hani, who led the Jordanian side to the meeting, said that the committee discussed appropriation of land which will be inundated with the completion of the project, programmes for soil preservation in the Yarmouk River basin and means of reducing sediments in the bottom of the dam reservoir.

The committee members inspected work on a tunnel being built to divert the river water before actual construction work on the dam can be launched.

Work on a diversion tunnel for the dam was completed in April and work is now underway to reinforce the tunnel with cement.

The 920-metre tunnel will divert water from the river until the \$400 million dam project has been completed, according to committee sources.

The construction of the diversion tunnel is carried out by a consortium of Jordanian, Syrian and Italian companies at a cost of JD 2.5 million. It will be completed by this August.

The joint committee scheduled another meeting in Damascus in September to follow up discussions and to review the completion of work on the tunnel.

## Boosted efforts called for in upgrading water management

AMMAN (J.T.) — Experts in training manpower employed in water resource development in West Asia opened a four-day meeting here Monday to discuss means to improve training programmes, and to work out long-term strategies.

Several working papers will be discussed by the meeting, which has been organised by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in cooperation with the Islamic Development Bank and the ministry of Water and Irrigation.

An ESCWA representative told the meeting, that the scarcity of water resources in West Asia region constitutes one of the major obstacles that impede efforts to promote socio-economic development in the region's countries.

The situation will definitely deteriorate by the end of the century in view of population growth and increase in the use of water resources for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes, he said.

Effective and efficient management of water exploitation and distribution and development of water resources warrants additional efforts to provide more training for indigenous manpower, the ESCWA representative said.

"It is incumbent upon countries in West Asia to agree on a unified training programme to be conducted through a specialised training centre," he said.

The meeting was opened by Water and Irrigation Minister Mohammad Saleh Al Kilani, with a proposal that such a regional training centre be established in Amman, where there are 22 organisations and vocational training institutions that can help its programmes to be carried out.

He said that the Ministry of Water and Irrigation was striving to provide the highest possible level of training and skill to technicians and workers in water installations.

Kilani said potable water now reaches 96 per cent of the total population of Jordan through the ministry's water networks and that sewerage networks now cover nearly 60 per cent of the Kingdom.

But, he noted that Jordan is located in a semi-desert region with an annual average of 200 millimetres of rainfall. The cost of water is continuing to rise in view of increasing demand and growing population and Jordan's water needs are expected to triple by the end of the century, he said.

According to Ministry of Water and Irrigation estimates, Jordan will annually need nearly 270 million cubic metres of water by 2000.

### Jordan-Austrian cooperation

Water was also the focus of a meeting Kilani had Monday with Austria's Ambassador to Jordan Franz Pernegger.

Kilani briefed the envoy on the water situation in the Kingdom and measures taken to face the increasing demand on water for domestic, industrial and irrigation use.

Kilani also briefed the ambassador on programmes for the distribution of drinking water and programmes to exploit subterranean water resources, and scopes of cooperation between the two countries in providing training courses to technicians employed in Jordan's water installations and stations.

Late last month, the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) began rationing water in the Kingdom, following the driest April in 60 years, and in light of relatively poor rainfall in the past winter season.

## ILTC board meets

AMMAN (J.T.) — The board of directors of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company (ILTC) meets here Tuesday to discuss the company's programmes and plans for 1989 and to prepare for its general assembly meeting which opens Wednesday.

Ghassan Radwan, under-secretary of the Iraqi Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, arrived in Amman Monday to take part in the meetings.

The board last met in Amman in April and reviewed plans to control and rationalise spending, and discussed a report on the first quarter of 1989, and ILTC operations between Aqaba and Baghdad as well as its participation in transporting Jordanian phosphates from the mines to Aqaba for export.

Jamil Ibrahim, the company's director general, said in a statement the company realised a JD 1 million profit in 1988, and nearly JD 667,000 in profits in the first three months of 1989. Since last February, the company began manufacturing spare parts needed for its vehicles, a project which will be expanded and strengthened, according to Ibrahim.

The company, which was established in 1980, has workshops in Aqaba to provide maintenance to its 900-fleet of trucks.

## Income tax revenues go up

AMMAN (Petra) — Income tax collected in the first five months of 1989 amounted to JD 30 million, registering an increase of 13 per cent over the same period last year, according to Income Tax Department Director Salman Al Tarawneh.

He also said that the department was going ahead with a programme enabling taxpayers to pay their dues in monthly instalments in accordance with regulations issued earlier this year.

According to Tarawneh, the following organisations are requested to submit tax forms providing information about their income in the past year: shareholding companies, private companies, merchants, hospitals, drug stores, pharmacies, laboratories, contractors, maintenance and cleaning companies, clearing firms, consultancy offices, airlines, maritime and shipping firms, tourist and travel agents, real estate offices, printing presses, and publishing houses, hotels, restaurants, cinemas, night clubs, theatres, recreational centres, jewellers, doctors, engineers, lawyers, accountants and auditors, real estate owners, schools, kindergartens and community colleges.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**SWEDEN CONGRATULATED:** His Majesty King Hussein Monday cabled congratulations to King of Sweden Carl Gustaf on Sweden's National Day anniversary. In his cable, King Hussein wished the Swedish king good health and the Swedish people further progress and prosperity (Petra).

**CABLE FROM CHINA:** The Foreign Ministry has received a cable from the Jordanian embassy in Peking saying that all Jordanian students at Chinese universities are fine and that none of them have been hurt in recent violence there (Petra).

**EDUCATIONAL LINKS:** President of Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) Kamel Ajlouni Monday received U.S. Charge d'Affaires Rock Roberts, who has finished his tour of duty in Amman. Ajlouni praised the efforts Roberts exerted with regard to consolidating academic and cultural ties between Jordanian universities and U.S. educational institutions. Roberts, on his part, praised the high standard JUST attained in various fields (Petra).

**CEAU GETS CONTRIBUTION:** The secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) has received \$915,000 from Libya as the country's contribution to the council's budget. CAEU Secretary-General Hassan Ibrahim said that the Libyan action bolsters the CAEU and promotes joint efforts to achieve Arab economic integration (Petra).

**FORGERS JAILED:** The military court has sentenced Nizar As'ad Ilias Baza, Mohammad Bashir Ibn Mohammad Wajih, and Khaled Hussein Ahmad Doko to three years imprisonment with hard labour for owning and circulating forged American banknotes. The military governor endorsed the sentence (Petra).

**HEARING AND SPEECH:** Minister of Health and Social Development Dr. Zuhair Malhas Monday visited the Queen Alia Foundation for Hearing and Speech and was briefed on its services. Dr. Malhas expressed the readiness of the Ministry of Health and Social Development to cooperate with the foundation to expand its services to various parts of the Kingdom (Petra).

**AUB EXAMINATIONS:** Examinations for Jordanian students enrolled in the Arab University of Beirut will begin Aug. 21, a university spokesman said Monday. The source added that the examinations for students living in Lebanon would be set later (Petra).

## Strategy workshop on mother, child care stresses integrated effort

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A workshop on strategies of mother and child health care services in Jordan during the 1990s Monday stressed the importance of an integrated, inter-sectoral approach to child care in an attempt to achieve the goal of "health for all by the year 2000."

The workshop, organised by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), was aimed at drawing up policies and identifying priorities for mother and child care services in the Kingdom for the period 1991-1995.

Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, who inaugurated the one-day event, said that despite the Kingdom's significant achievements in the area of child care over the past two decades, Jordan still had "a lot to do" in the area of child protection and child care.

Jordan's achievements in child care, she said, were reflected by the reduced infant mortality rate (IMR) of 35 per 1000, the improved nutritional levels, the doubled number of governmental and non-governmental organisations, and efforts to improve pre-school services in the Kingdom which now reach 15 per cent of the total pre-school children.

One of the most important challenges of the 1990s, Princess Basma said, was that of continued high growth rates which place additional burdens on Jordanians.

"Such burdens warrant the expansion of childhood services in the health, educational, and cultural fields to ensure the physical, mental and moral growth of our children," she said.

UNICEF Regional Director Richard Reid said that despite Jordan's achievement in child care such as the improved IMR and high immunisation coverage, there were still some "problem spots" that need to be addressed. He cited the discrepancies between boys and girls as one of these problems.

Reid said the workshop would help assess the progress achieved so far in enhancing the quality of life for children in Jordan and

health care in order to achieve the "health for all" target by the year 2000.

Education Minister Abdullah Nsour, who also addressed the opening session, said that the Education Ministry was reassessing its educational programmes, and would from now on give special importance to the pre-school stage all over the Kingdom.

One of the ministry's means of providing health services in schools was through what Nsour called a "preventive" approach of providing proper health education within its curricula. Such an approach, he said, is a more effective and less costly method of integrating a health education programme into the schools' curricula.

Noor Al Hussein Foundation Director In'am Mufti, who also addressed the workshop, discussed the targets and goals for the year 2000. Mufti stressed the importance of adhering to an "integrative" approach when addressing the needs of children in the next decade.

"Goals and targets (for the year 2000) cannot be looked at in a vacuum," she said. "The role of the parents, the family and the community as well as the economic, social and political situation have to be taken into consideration," she added.

A plan of action for the 1990's, Mufti said, has to integrate the basic needs of the child and address the above-mentioned target groups as well.

In Mufti's view, two segments of society need to be given more attention in the country — gifted children who, to a certain extent, are currently being ignored; and handicapped children, who need to be more thoroughly integrated into the Kingdom's schools.

"Along with the private and volunteer sector, the government has to draw up a plan of action, define its target with concrete figures and solid criteria which would enable it to measure its achievements at the end of the decade," she said.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An archaeological exhibition entitled "The Treasures of Hasma Desert" at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre.
- ★ An art exhibition by three North African artists at Abdol Hamid Shoman Foundation.
- ★ An art exhibition by Ahmad Abu Othman at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- ★ An exhibition by French artist "Olivier Mutillod" at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian and Arab artists at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition by Nihad Qutaishat at Al Quds (Jerusalem) Hotel.
- ★ The Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre exhibition which includes maps, aerial photographs, digital maps and remote sensing at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Tents and Stones" by Samia Al Zaru at Alia Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Study in Line and Colour" by Dodi Taban at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.

### FILM

- ★ A video featuring songs by Phil Collins at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

## Castanet, vibrating guitars in town this week

By Hind-Lara Mango  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — On the occasion of Spain assuming the rotating presidency of the European Community (EC), the Spanish Cultural Centre, in cooperation with the Spanish embassy, is hosting a flamenco show at the Royal Cultural Centre this week.

The flamenco group Serranito is not performing in Jordan for the first time; it previously gave shows here in 1983 and 1988, but unfortunately not many people were given the opportunity to see them since the troupe gave only one performance in 1988. Fortunately this time, two shows will be offered to the public June 7 and June 8.

The six-member group, include Victor Monge, after whom the group is named. Monge is considered to be among the best guitarists in Spain because of his sensitive and creative playing. As

a composer, his flamenco music has a distinctive style and a definite character. He was became the first guitar soloist to have given a concert in India in 1984. He has also earned praise from countries such as Australia, the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

The music and dancing have no set programme since this type of art depends on natural, flowing movements which depend a great deal on the place and time.

It is the first time for flamenco dancer Beatriz Martin in Jordan. She has been dancing since the age of 12, and has participated in the famous "Marquilla" dancing group.

Javier Baron is Martin's dance partner. An abundance of energy and vivacity characterise his movements, since a lot of foot stamping and jumping is involved. He is a member of the National Ballet of Spain from which he has taken a two year leave, so this explains his finesse.

Fernando Galvez sing: to

Monge and Oscar Luis Herrero's guitar. Herrero gave his first solo performance at the age of 12. He has been given several awards including the Taranta award in the Festival de las Minas (Murcia).

Like Herrero, Miguel Rivera gave his first solo show at the age of 17. Experimenting with different musical forms holds a fascination for him. This has encouraged him in putting on a show of flamenco jazz with the jazz guitarist David Smith in Australia. It was after this show that Rivera met with Serranito, and with whom he has been ever since.

This group provide an interesting taste of Spanish culture, and an entertaining evening for those of you who enjoy the sound of clicking castanet vibrating guitars, and strong resounding singing.

Tickets are available at the Royal Cultural Centre for JD 4.





## Jordan Times

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# Fear and ignorance breed violence

By Anthony Lewis

**BOSTON** — The conflict between Israelis and Palestinians is stoked by fear: mutual fear. We at a distance know that as a generalization, as we know it of Northern Ireland or any inter-communal conflict. But we cannot really know the blinding personal intensity of the emotion. Now Americans have a rare chance to see fear working on the minds of Israelis and Palestinians, breeding hate and more fear. The feelings are there, raw, in a Public Broadcasting documentary to be shown Monday evening: an adaptation of David Shipler's book, "Arafah and Jew: Wounded Spirits in a Promised Land."

We see, and weep. For the film shows how human beings on both sides can be convinced from what they have experienced themselves, or what they know their people have suffered, that their cause justifies the use of any means. "History becomes truth," Mr. Shipler says. As the New York Times correspondent in Jerusalem from 1979 to 1984, David Shipler reported on both sides of the conflict with exceptional sensitivity and courage. Now at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, he wrote the film treatment of his book, did the narration, and was executive producer. The programme shows that there are reasons in history for the mutual fears. Before the birth of Israel in 1948 Jews in Palestine were the victims of Arab attacks. Arabs, for their part, saw the land being taken over by another people. As the state was declared in 1948, Arab armies attacked. There were atrocities on the Jew-

ish side, too. The film has painful interviews with two survivors of the massacre in the Arab village of Deir Yassin. But the emotions go beyond reason. Each side has its stereotypes of the other, as if to define its own existence by its hateful image of the enemy. "From my experience the Arab is very extreme," says Raphael Eitan, a former Israeli Army Chief of Staff, now an extreme right-wing member of the Knesset. "Like a wild animal... like slaves." Alouph Hareven, a former intelligence officer, says, "Fear and ignorance reinforce themselves all the time." He tells of his conversation with a taxi driver who says of the Arabs: "We should beat them and beat them and beat them until they stop hating us."

Abu Nasser, a Palestinian convicted of terrorism, describes coolly how he threw a hand grenade at a group of Israeli soldiers. Just as detached is a Palestinian identified only as Josef, estimating the chances of killing someone with a Molotov cocktail. Hagal Segal, a convicted Jewish terrorist, describes how he and his confederates planned to bomb the Palestinian mayors of towns in the West Bank. One of the mayors was maimed by the attack. Mr. Segal says nothing he has done in his life bothers him less. Not all those who speak are blinded by fear and hate. Mr. Shipler found some on both sides who were able to understand the other, or who saw the futility of the cycle of rage. Rabbi Yosef Porat's daughter, Tirza, was killed when she and a group of West Bank settlers' children approached the village of

Beita. Others call for "revenge," and the army blows up 14 houses of Palestinians — one of whom had actually sheltered the children. But Rabbi Porat says: "It doesn't help to uproot your enemy's tree." Many of us who follow the Israeli-Palestinian conflict closely keep hoping for a political resolution. We take heart from such developments as the fresh American engagement in the problem, the leadership of President Bush and Secretary of State Baker. This film is a needed counter to optimism. It reminds us of the terrible human obstacles to peace.

After seeing the film I telephoned the leading Israeli expert on the occupied West Bank and Gaza, Meron Benvenisti. With anguish in his voice, he said that the situation on the ground was growing worse, that Israel's fear of the Palestinian uprising was now producing violent acts against Arabs and rage even against military leaders. "Fear and retaliation and hatred are becoming a norm on both sides," Mr. Benvenisti said. "Neither can understand the chain reaction from what it is doing." "There is this diplomacy, the talk of elections looking toward a long term. But there will be no long term because of the short I tell you the situation is ugly. This summer is going to be a turning point." "Each side thinks it's going to be so bad that the other will wake up to where they are. But the only thing that happens is fear. And fear breeds more confrontations and more fear." — The New York Times

## Not another 22 years

**THE MIDDLE East** has undergone sweeping changes since that fateful day 22 years ago when a war was launched in the region culminating in Israel's "conquest" of all of Palestine and Syria's Golan Heights. Temperaments and uncompromising hardline positions have shifted to reason and moderation and signs are clear in the horizon of desire for peace on both sides, though the natures of envisaged solutions differ dramatically. There can be no denial of the fact that the most meaningful change in the Israeli position came about in the course of the past 18 months; it was during this period that the occupation power was physically prodded by Palestinian stones to wake up to the reality that continued military control and "administration" of the occupied territories is no answer to the core problem.

The anniversary of the 1967 war, which coincides with the anniversary of Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, should serve as an occasion for some on both sides of the Arab-Israeli divide to remind themselves of the fact that peace and security do not come through military might — bullets included, rubber, plastic or otherwise. The last two decades have proved the wisdom of this universal truth, whether in Vietnam, Afghanistan, Namibia or Cambodia. Time and again, this concept has been advocated to the Israelis, but to no avail. If anything, it appears to have had only reinforced the Zionist state's resolve to hang onto the occupied Arab territories at any cost, hoping that sooner or later the ripples of resistances would go away and the people under occupation would meekly accept whatever the occupier wishes to offer them. It was only when the ripples turned to giant waves that the Israelis took notice of the undercurrent — the Palestinian determination to seek independence and liberation at whatever price, whether in blood or in bones.

For some, particularly in the West and the United States, it may seem strange why many in the Middle East see very little in the way of progress on the Israeli side towards peace at a time when the Zionist state is steadily pushing and trying to sell its so-called "peace initiative" based on elections to choose Palestinians to negotiate "self-rule" pending a "final solution." Well, it is so, simply because we in the Middle East know that the "final solution" falls far short of Israel relinquishing any of the occupied territories let alone the Palestinians achieving their aspirations for freedom and independence — something very conveniently overlooked by Israel's supporters.

At this point in time, when the Palestinian quest for peace has manifested itself as an Arab strategy for a settlement based on coexistence and fairness, we pay tribute to the Palestinian uprising and hope that it would continue to gain strength to sweep the Israeli chessboard and force the Zionist leaders to realise the futility of their stalling tactics, accept the inevitability of a just and fair solution to the problem and not seek to prolong the conflict for another 22 years.

### JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Two Jordanian dailies Monday commented on June 5, the 22nd anniversary for the occupation of the Arab lands of Palestine in the 1967 war. Al Ra'i daily said that despite the numerous developments in the Arab region over the past 22 years, peace is far off and out of reach. The past 22 years have witnessed an upsurge of violence in the Middle East a stepped up campaign of repression by Israel against the Palestinians and an uprising by the Palestinians against occupation, the paper noted. It said that the ongoing struggle indicates that the Arabs adhere to their land and their rights and are willing to make peace in order to regain these rights. The past 22 years of occupation and repression did not succeed in forcing the Arab people to give up an iota of their homeland and the Israeli repressive measures have if anything, succeeded only in boosting the Palestinian nationalist spirit and the resistance against occupation, the paper added. Throughout the past 22 years Jordan was the staunchest Arab supporter for the Palestinians and their rights in their homeland, the paper noted. It said that this support and backing at all levels will continue until the Palestinians regain their legitimate rights and lands.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily comments on the death of Ayatollah Khomeini, the spiritual leader of Iran for the past 10 years. Rakan Al Majali, who is also the newspaper's editor, notes that Khomeini who brought down Iran's monarchy but failed to employ the revolution in a manner to improve the economic and the social conditions of the Iranian people. What Khomeini has succeeded in achieving, the writer says, was further wretchedness for the Iranian people through his pursuit of conflict with Iraq which brought economic destruction to his country. The writer notes also that Khomeini's tyrannical rule in Iran as well as the war with Iraq brought about the death and the displacement of at least four million people and caused poverty in Iran, thus creating hostility among the Iranian people against his rule. The war which ended in a humiliating defeat for Iran, the writer continues, has isolated Iran from the rest of the Islamic World and the Iranian people had to pay the price for all of Khomeini's ill-fated policies in the past decade.

Sawt Al Shaah daily also commented on Khomeini's death and said that the absence of the tyrant who brought about the destruction of his country, should be a good chance for the Iranian people to embark on a new road of socio-economic development and restructuring. The paper said that the mullahs who inherited the regime in Tehran will find that they have insurmountable tasks to handle and a mountain of problems to tackle. It said that the whole world and the peace loving nations to particular are now expecting Tehran to adopt new measures that would bring back peace in the Gulf and open the way for stability which is an essential element for development.

## Khomeini — one of a kind

Reuters

**TEHRAN** — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini swept to power in 1979 in an Islamic revolution that shook the Muslim world and turned pro-Western Iran into a militant religious republic defying both superpowers.

The gaunt, white-bearded clergyman unleashed a whirlwind of violent change, attacking 40 years of Westernisation under the Pahlavi Shahs with executions of monarchists and purges of the armed forces, government, industry and universities.

He drove his country on in a war with Iraq that cost Iran at least 120,000 lives before bitterly accepting a ceasefire which took effect in August 1988, saying the idea of making peace with Iraq's President Saddam Hussein was deadlier than drinking poison.

Bent on building a puritanical Islamic society in what he saw as a hostile world, Khomeini preached isolationism and rejection of alien influences, lashing out against a range of outside powers he regarded as evil or corrupt.

These included the United States — "the great Satan" to Khomeini — the Soviet Union, and Muslim rulers of conservative Arab countries whom he regarded as materialists subservient to the West.

Khomeini's appeal to the mass of Iranian poor lay in his charismatic looks, independent stance, asceticism and ability to inspire the Shi'ite Muslims who comprise 90 per cent of Iran's 50 million people.

He stepped in firmly at crucial times to deflect threats he felt to his vision and reassert the revolution's militancy — as in 1989 when pragmatic officials were trying to forge a moderate course for the country after wartime isolation.

"Creating a new culture based on Islam in the world and a strong Islamic confrontation with America and the Soviet Union entails hardship, martyrdom and hunger," Khomeini said.

In February 1989 he raised a storm by ordering Muslims to seek out and kill British author Salman Rushdie for blaspheming Islam in his novel "The Satanic Verses."

A month earlier, Khomeini had sent an envoy to Moscow to invite Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to give up Communist godlessness and convert to Islam.

In March 1989, he forced his designated successor, Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, to resign, saying the man he had described as "the fruit of my life" was unfit for political leadership.

Inside sources assert that Montazeri's fault was his flirting with liberal politicians and criticism of the government's treatment of dissidents.

The move left a potential power vacuum at the top in case of his death, yet Khomeini insisted that it was in the best interest of Islam and no other consideration was relevant.

The system's vulnerability was underlined in May when Khomeini underwent surgery to stem bleeding in the stomach while crucial amendments to the constitution he had ordered to make the election of a new successor possible were still being debated.

Despite his god-like position for many devout followers, deep differences among his close aides on questions of economy and culture and the general road to an ideal society dogged the Islamic republic he founded.

Efforts to impose Islamic dress on all women and to stamp out alcohol, pop music and trappings of Western culture had superficial success.

Turbaned clergymen and revolutionary activists moved into key official posts and business was taken over by the state, hazaar shopkeepers and a new class of entrepreneur.

**Personal history** Born in September 1902, Khomeini spent his first 60 years as a theological student and teacher. He was known as outspoken defender of traditional Shi'ite Islam and clerical rights, with an interest in ethics, mysticism and poetry.

Khomeini's elder brother Ayatollah Morteza Pasandideh told reporters in 1983 that Khomeini was the youngest of a family of three sons and three daughters.

Their father, the leading clergyman in the small central town of Khomein, was murdered by tribal bandits when Khomeini was only four months old.

Pasandideh said he taught Khomeini his first lessons and in the early 1920s Khomeini moved to the newly-revived theological school in Qom. In 1930 he married his wife, Ghods-e-Iran, who came from a wealthy religious family and bore him two sons and three daughters.

His younger son Ahmad became a key aide, channeling those who sought access to Khomeini and appearing by his father's side, sometimes weeping with emotion.

Khomeini's opposition to the Shah's Westernisation drive in the early 1960s made him the leader of Islamic fundamentalist resistance. In 1964 he was exiled for his campaign.

From exile in the holy Shi'ite town of Najaf in Iraq, Khomeini continued to work against the shah through a network of sympathetic clergymen all over Iran, who circulated statements and tape-recordings of his political preachings.

In 1978 the Shah's apparently unassailable military and police state faced economic troubles. The Shah faltered in the face of leftist and Islamic unrest. Nationwide strikes, demonstrations and mass-mourning parades escalated.

Khomeini emerged as the unifying symbol of the movement and in one famous month people

even reported seeing his face in the moon.

The Shah left Iran Jan. 16, 1979, as law and order collapsed. On Feb. 1, Khomeini flew to Tehran from Paris, where he had spent his last four months in exile, and was greeted by millions of cheering people. Three days of street fighting forced the Shah's last government from power.

Gangs claiming allegiance to Khomeini used violence to attack secular parties and close their offices. Islamic courts ordered executions that horrified liberals and the West.

The 1979 constitution granted Khomeini sweeping powers as the supreme religious ruler, including command of the armed forces, the choice of members to top law-making councils and limited rights to dismiss the president.

The provisional government led by old-school nationalists fell when radical Islamic students seized the U.S. embassy on Nov. 7, 1979. Khomeini hailed their action.

The crisis over the 15-month detention of more than 50 Americans had a radicalising effect on the revolution, as did the outbreak of the war with Iraq in September 1980.

Baghdad called for peace but Khomeini took the war onto Iraqi territory to force President Hussein from office, a task he realised was impossible only in 1988.

"Not for a moment do we regret our record in the war," he said in February 1989, dismissing growing questions raised about the wisdom of dragging the war on for eight years.

**Economic stalemate** In 1988 Khomeini endorsed both factions vying for supremacy in the clerical leadership — one favouring a market-dominated economy and the other advocating greater state control — and urged them to work together.

But the stalemate dogged the economy as post-revolutionary ownership of a fifth of Iran's agricultural land, private property and 500 nationalised industries was left undecided.

Khomeini, who had taken a lower profile since 1985 to allow senior officials to rehearse for the post-Khomeini era, returned to centre stage three years later when it became clear the differ-

ences could not be easily solved. He decreed that the Islamic government had near-absolute powers and could suspend basic rulings of Islam in order to cope with modern problems.

In June 1988, Khomeini appointed a close aide, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, as acting commander-in-chief with a brief to streamline the armed forces following a series of Iraqi victories in the last months of the Gulf war.

Rafsanjani, parliamentary speaker since 1980, had played a key role in the purchase of U.S. weapons in exchange for freedom for American hostages in Lebanon in the "Irangate" scandal.

Khomeini suffered a heart attack in January 1980 and moved to Tehran from Qom for better medical attention.

For more than nine years he did not leave a small cheaply-furnished, rented house in a sealed-off north Tehran suburb, protected by road blocks, anti-aircraft guns and fiercely loyal revolutionary guards.

Khomeini's personal feelings were an enigma. Asked what he felt as he flew back in triumph to Tehran in 1979, he simply replied: "nothing."

His son Ahmad said on Iranian television that when informed of the sudden death of his beloved eldest son Mostafa in Najaf in 1977, Khomeini just said three times "We are of God and we return unto him" and went about his daily schedule.

The main emotions he showed were flashes of anger and a mocking wit used against internal opposition and foreign powers. On days of Shi'ite mourning, he would appear on television sobbing into a white handkerchief.

Khomeini was a fastidious legalist and his clockwork discipline was not changed by experience of absolute power.

"Everyone begins to worry if he does not enter the room exactly at ten past one for lunch," his daughter Zahra Mostafavi told the Iranian magazine Shabeh in June 1988.

Khomeini, who had taken a lower profile since 1985 to allow senior officials to rehearse for the post-Khomeini era, returned to centre stage three years later when it became clear the differ-

## El Salvador takes new turn with rightist government

By Paul Iredale  
Reuters

**SAN SALVADOR** — After a decade of guerrilla war that has claimed over 70,000 lives, El Salvador embarks on a new political path last Thursday with a right-wing government promising efficiency and a firm hand.

Salvadoreans, weary of economic mismanagement and the daily toll of violence, have given the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) an ample mandate to rule. The party won 53 per cent of the vote in presidential elections in March.

But as millionaire coffee-grower Alfredo Cristiani donned the presidential sash, most Salvadoreans believe it is ARENA founder Roberto D'Aubuisson who is assuming real power and many question how long it will be before internal party differences paralyse the government.

"Cristiani will be the puppet president of his party," a respected Salvadorean academic, who asked not to be identified, told reporters. "The deeper the crisis, the greater the power that D'Aubuisson will have."

D'Aubuisson, a retired army major, denies widespread accusation that he masterminded the death squads which killed thousands of leftists at the beginning of the decade.

He appears content with the role of puppet-master.

Having narrowly failed to beat outgoing President Jose Napoleon Duarte in 1984 elections, D'Aubuisson has allowed Cristiani to give ARENA a more respectable image and has apparently shunned government office in the new administration. But "Major Boh" has taken

care to place his men in key government positions and few doubt that Cristiani's freedom to manoeuvre will be severely limited by the ARENA old guard.

A newcomer Cristiani, a relative newcomer to politics, seeks to revitalise El Salvador's ailing economy by de-nationalising the banks and the coffee export sector and diversifying production in the mainly agricultural country.

With advice from Chicago University's Arnold Harberger, he is planning an economic model based on that adopted by Chile, with its emphasis on free trade, open domestic financial markets and liberal foreign investment regulations.

But analysts say that even before the economic programme is announced, the diverse elements of ARENA are fighting for their own sectoral interests, and in the end it is those with the closest links to the old guard under D'Aubuisson who are likely to win.

In the short term, the ARENA government is likely to present a more united front on the security issue. Cristiani has said he will talk to the guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) about the terms of their surrender, but will not negotiate on their demands.

The new government is expected to clamp down on dissent in the universities and trade unions, areas from which the guerrilla movement draws much of its moral support.

"This is going to be a very surgical operation," the academic said. "I don't expect a bloodbath but they are going to be very authoritarian."

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# Goldiggers remain steadfast in the deepest Amazon

By Paul Myrrea  
Reuters

BOA VISTA, Brazil — Deep in the Brazilian rainforest hundreds of thousands of men toil day and night in one of history's largest gold rushes.

Fleeing poverty in the north-east or drawn from the wealthier south by talk of enormous riches, they see themselves as pioneers and adventurers.

Their critics deride them as despoilers of the country's wealth and polluters of one of the world's largest natural treasures — the Amazon rainforest.

The government, mining companies, Indian rights campaigners and ecologists here and abroad want this army of burrowers out. But the prospectors — or garimpeiros as they are called in Portuguese — are not moving.

"The world can talk about getting the goldiggers out. But where are they going to get out to? This is Amazonia," Jose Altino Macbado, a prospectors' leader, told Reporters.

Rejecting foreign attacks on Brazil for failing to protect the Amazon, he added: "What frightened the Europeans was not (the recent murder of environmental campaigner) Chico Mendes because they were talking about the Amazon before that, nor the burning of the rainforest."

"What frightened the Europeans was that when they shook the trees, they found all these people underneath. They thought there was nothing here but Indians and animals."

Flying above Brazil's northernmost State of Roraima, it is hard to believe that such an army of men is at work beneath the unbroken rainforest canopy extending to the horizon on all sides.

But on a short walk through the forest in a prospecting area, the sound of pumps leads to one riverside excavation after another, each with its team of mud-caked garimpeiros.

More come every day. Airlines have increased commercial flights to Boa Vista from one to four a day and the number of buses from Manaus, 65 kilometres away, has trebled.

Garimpeiros leaders say the Amazon is now home to a million prospectors. Mining experts say the total may be slightly less.

The Amazon gold rush evokes comparisons with Brazil's first in the 18th century, which made the Portuguese colony the world's largest gold producer and gave Portugal a century of prosperity. Brazil produced an estimated 1,000 tonnes of the precious metal over that century before the



*"The Amazon gold rush evokes comparisons with Brazil's first in the 18th century, which made the Portuguese colony the world's largest gold producer and gave Portugal a century of prosperity. Brazil produced an estimated 1,000 tonnes of the precious metal over that century before the mainly shallow diggings gave out."*

mainly shallow diggings gave out.

The new gold rush is little more than 10 years old, but it has made Brazil the world's sixth highest gold producer behind South Africa, the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada and Australia.

Mining experts say rich deposits in areas near here look set to push Latin America's largest nation even higher up the list. Output has trebled in a decade to about 100 tonnes last year. Between 70 and 80 tonnes of that was dug up by garimpeiros.

A new golden

"Brazil is set to produce 100 tonnes a year into the next century," Rio-based gold consultant Peter Rich told Reporters.

Garimpeiros say they are bringing a new golden age to the Amazon region.

"In Boa Vista, there must be a leap jet arriving every day, bringing money to buy gold," said Altino, founder of the Amazon

Garimpeiros Union.

He says that few banks are willing to lend money for projects in Amazonia and without prospectors the region would be an economic backwater. "You just can't get finance here... so the prospectors make the region work," he said.

Garimpeiros also say their efforts are crucial to a country burdened with the developing world's largest debt.

But apart from a rash of gold-buying shops, a few tawdry night clubs and an airport full of planes, there is little in this state capital to suggest gold has brought lasting prosperity.

"The garimpeiros leave little behind," Rich said. "They give a short-term boost to suppliers but little else."

"There is no question that the gold helps the (national) economy and provides an aura of stability," he added.

For years much of the gold was

smuggled out of the country. Growing disenchantment with the Brazilian economy has kept more in the country as investors here turn increasingly to gold.

For Indian rights campaigners, even a new golden age would not justify the garimpeiros' presence in the rainforest.

"(Prospecting) is a series of crimes," said Carlo Zaquini, the Boa Vista representative of the commission for a creation of a Yanomani (Indian) park.

"It is not just the death of Indians. It is the plundering of wealth, the polluting of waters, and the incentive for smuggling and crime," he said.

The garimpeiros say people like Zaquini — an Italian who came to work in the region 24 years ago and has stayed, increasingly embittered at the treatment of Indians — have got it wrong.

They admit to polluting rivers with mercury, although they say people are studying ways of extracting gold without the highly toxic metal, but say that clashes with Indians are rare and that they respect the rainforest.

"Look below," said one garimpeiro in a small plane. "There's not a break in the trees. We don't cut anything down."

Altino is a charismatic figure who once spent three weeks in jail for defying the army and encouraging the first garimpeiros into the Roraima rainforest. Now a powerful political lobbyist, his vision is to turn garimpeiros into businessmen through laws legalising prospecting.

"If the laws were to permit it, I believe that in two to three years we could have 100 new companies, already among the largest of Brazil, all in the gold sector," he said.

But Altino admits this is unlikely. Many garimpeiros work in land set aside for primitive Amazon Indians. Others are in areas claimed by large mining companies.

Officially, the government wants the garimpeiros out of Indian territory and off mining company land. But the army, committed to exploiting the Amazon region and sharply critical of Indian rights campaigners or ecological groups, has said it is impossible to keep the garimpeiros out.

Even leading ecologists, such as Fernando Gabeira, president of Brazil's Green Party, want the Garimpeiros involved in discussions over the future of the Amazon.

"No serious project for the Amazon can exclude the fate of more or less than half a million Garimpeiros spread out in the forest," he said in a recent newspaper column.



When the waters rise, whole communities turn out to bolster embankments.

## Bangladesh bounces back

By Cherie Hart

IN a flash, the village was gone. It was as if a giant scoop had dug out Khoksa Bari village and the mighty Brahmaputra River had filled in the enormous hole. The twisted frame of a schoolhouse hanging over a swampy crater were all that remained of what once was. Rusted railway cars, thrown over the embankments in a desperate attempt to halt the rising water, stand on end as symbols of man's tenuous struggle against nature. While the hospital, the church and 200 homes floated away, the 1,000 people of Khoksa Bari miraculously survived. As did their resolve to start over. Rebuilding has become a way of life for those in the worst hit flood region of northwest Bangladesh, an area so remote it takes four hours by jeep and another two by ferry to get there from Dhaka, only 150 kilometres away. "Our land has turned into a river," says Osmao Ghani, one of the villagers who lost everything but his life in the flood. "But our strength cannot be washed away."

"If there are any heroes that came out of the September floods, they are the people of Bangladesh," says David Barker, Deputy Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Bangladesh. "All over the country they picked themselves up slowly, painfully, and with enormous determination."

Resilience is essential in Bangladesh. While the nation is regularly engulfed during the monsoons, the vagaries of nature

make farmers equally desperate for precious water during the dry season. Last September's disaster, however, was the worst flood in Bangladesh's history. It left 1,600 dead, and destroyed \$500 million in crops and property. Two-thirds of the country was submerged. The inundation was caused by the simultaneous swelling of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra Rivers, which start in China in the Himalayas and flow through Nepal, Bhutan and India before pouring into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers rise and peak every year, but rarely at the exact same time.

In fact, prevention poses the most vexing problem facing development planners, because it not only eludes facile solutions, but is studded with thorny political issues as well. While UNDP was able to mobilise short-term relief aid, the search for more lasting remedies has been painfully difficult. "You can continually invest millions of dollars for rebuilding and have it continually washed away," says Barker. "Our job is to prevent that from happening."

Immediately after the floods, the Government of Bangladesh launched an appeal to the international community for assistance. UNDP coordinated the aid. "We acted as a liaison between Bangladesh and the donors," says UNDP Resident Representative Erling Dessau, who was also named as the local Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary-General for the Emergency in Bangladesh. "We matched what was needed by the country with what was available from contribu-

tions," he says. Donors around the world dug deep into their pockets and pledged more than \$500 million.

Needs

Reconstruction needs were soon translated into projects which are now being carried out by UNDP and other agencies. Roads are being rebuilt and repairs are being made to broken phone lines and damaged clinics, schools, homes, inland waterways and irrigation canals.

The distribution of seeds to farmers was an important element of UNDP support. "You have to have food in people's stomachs before you can talk about providing any kind of development assistance," says Barker. UNDP mobilised 4,500 tonnes of high-yielding wheat seeds for distribution by the Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation. Half the seeds were allocated free of charge. The remainder were sold to farmers, with funds from the sales put into a special account for longer range agricultural development projects.

For Ali Akbar, a farmer in Comilla, 100 kilometres east of Dhaka, the seeds were his only chance for survival. "I had nothing but the clothes on my back and the food I was able to put on top of my roof," he says. Today, his one hectare plot is waist high in wheat and he waits anxiously for the harvest. After feeding his six children, he hopes to sell the extra wheat at the market. "The planting is done," he says. "The rest is in God's hands."

In an emergency as devastating as the recent floods, international agencies had to work together to reinforce each other's efforts. The World Food Programme began mobilising 240,000 tonnes of emergency shipments of grain and managed a food-for-work effort which targeted the poor, including those employed in the repair of flood control and drainage structures, the desilting of canals and the building of flood control barriers.

The government estimates that at least 1.5 million homes were destroyed and more than 2.5 million were damaged. UNDP has begun work on a \$3.3 million programme for construction of more durable, flood-resistant rural housing. This grant assistance was given to non-governmental organisations for distribution as low-interest revolving loans to those in most need of housing.

"Our approach is to improve housing loan programmes, and identify housing designs that will better survive the next flood," says Barker. "Whenever possible, we try to make sure that a housing project becomes an income generating project too."

The Grameen Bank of Bangladesh is expected to receive \$5.5 million from donor contributions for reconstructing houses damaged in the flood. Muhammed Yunus, an economics professor

from Chittagong University, founded the unique bank in 1976. It gives low-interest credit to farmers who usually remain outside the orbit of normal banking systems. Yunus reasoned that if financial resources could be made available to the poor at terms that are reasonable, "these millions of small people with their millions of small pursuits can add up to create the biggest development wonder."

The Grameen Bank's housing loan fund is given at five per cent annual interest, to be repaid in weekly installments — usually the equivalent of a dollar a week. The basic structure of each \$325 house consists of four cement pillars, produced by Grammen construction contractors, and a corrugated iron sheet roof. "For most of the poor, particularly women and the self-employed, a house is also a factory," says Mazammel Huq, the deputy director of Grameen Bank. "A new house is a symbol of hope and the start of a new life."

Villagers in Digbir Par, 40 kilometres east of Dhaka, can attest to the critical role of a house in ensuring economic survival. Residents there lost 25 homes in the flood. Fifteen have been rebuilt through the Grameen Bank loans. "Our new home was our first step back into life," says Laili Begum, one of the area residents. "Without it, I would have had to beg to feed my family."

When the flood waters came, Begum watched helplessly as her vegetables, ducks and chickens washed away. Her husband put their youngest son on his shoulders and the remaining four children had to swim for their lives alongside their mother. Everything they owned, except a cow which they had moved to high ground, was swept away by the rushing waters. Three months later, they were moving into their new house. Begum is repaying their loan by selling milk from their cow and weaving cloth at home on her new loom, also purchased with a bank loan.

"The beams on our house are much stronger now," she says. "I hope we will never have to worry about our house floating away again." Of the 3,000 homes which UNDP financed through the Grameen Bank after the floods two years ago, only one was destroyed in last year's deluge. In fact, the bank's housing programme has been nominated for the Geneva-based Aga Khan Award for Architecture for 1989.

The return of the monsoon rains and the floods which follow are as inevitable in Bangladesh as the nation's determination to repair the damage. Which is why priority has been given to building structures that will endure future torrents. But as last year's floods demonstrated, the success of every reconstruction effort rests on the Bangladesh people themselves, and they have proven to be as strong-willed as the flood waters were devastating.

### The view from Nepal

## Who flooded Bangladesh?

By Mana Man Singh

EVEN as rehabilitation efforts began in the aftermath of the September 1988 floods, the search was on for the cause of the floods and a possible remedy. Was land erosion in the hills of Nepal and India to blame, or was this a freak flood against which there was no protection? Should there be high dams built in Nepal and India, or more levees in Bangladesh? Was this a regional issue that required joint efforts by all concerned — Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal? The search for answers even led to the U.N. General Assembly, which called for a unified international response to "assess, predict and prevent" future flooding.

This has proven to be no small task. The World Bank stands ready to conduct feasibility studies for a system of dams and canals — if only the countries of the region would agree to cooperate. They are willing to do — up to a point. Shortly after the flood waters subsided, Bangladesh Foreign Minister Humayun Rasheed Choudhury pressed for a water authority among the South Asian countries similar to the joint management of the flood-prone Mekong Delta in Southeast Asia. And President Hussain Mohammed Ershad took the same message on a tour of the capitals of India, Nepal and Bhutan. But his talks on the possible damming of diverting of the region's rivers ran aground on questions of sovereignty relating to land-use policies, irrigation and navigation rights.

"Each country has its own interest in the rivers," says P.P. Vaidyaraman, a scientist with India's Central Water, Power and Research Station. "It takes time to get together and agree on a course of action — almost as long as it takes for a river to change

course." Unable to wait that long, President Ershad opted for second best, which was to set up separate task forces with each of his three neighbours. These joint commissions have already started to cooperate. While their work is no substitute for a regional study, they are expected to provide enough reliable cross-border data to begin building a viable flood warning system.

There remains the question of the extent to which last year's flood was a natural phenomena, and how much was due to mostly man-made acts committed up-river.

Most scientists agree that deforestation in the Himalayan mountains, caused by peasants in search of wood for fuel and overcutting by timber contractors, has led to increased rainwater runoff. This has boosted river levels during the annual monsoon. However, opinion is divided among climatologists, ecologists and soil scientists as to whether the additional runoff is significant enough to explain the floods of 1988.

The complexity of the subject did not restrain some Dhaka newspapers from carrying a rash of "blame the mountain" commentaries. "Bangladesh is being destroyed by its neighbours," B.M. Abbas, a former minister for water resources, was quoted as saying. It was Abbas who first proposed the building of 12 large dams, most of them in Nepal, to hold back the monsoon waters as a flood control measure.

Some experts believe that deforestation in the Himalayas is only part of the problem, and call for equal attention to be paid to planning long-term river control strategies within Bangladesh itself. To date, they say, too many flood control programmes have been of the desperate "mend and patch" variety. According to the

London-based Panos Institute, which studies global development issues, many existing levees in Bangladesh were built without regard to any overall plan.

While conceding that the rivers originating in Bhutan, India and Nepal certainly made matters worse for Bangladesh in September, some climatologists maintain that the main cause of the disaster was torrential rains within Bangladesh. Others link the floods to changes in the global climate brought about by the "greenhouse effect." In the absence of regional data, it is not even clear which river is more to blame, the Ganges or the Brahmaputra.

Amidst all the talks of expensive dams and canals, Deepak Gyawali, a Nepali engineer and economist, deplores the exclusive focus on "technical fixes." "Equating flood protection with engineering works is almost reflex thinking," says Gyawali. "This has prevented other perhaps more sustainable approaches from being considered." Gyawali favours "non-engineering" solutions which include reforestation.

B.B. Vohra, a leading Indian environmentalist, supports a comprehensive approach to the flood question.



The remains of a school in Khoksa Bari after the floods.

<p>Cinema <b>CONCORD</b> Tel: 677420</p> <p><b>RUNNING MAN</b></p> <p>Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Cinema <b>RIJOUH</b> Tel: 675571</p> <p><b>SCHOOL TEACHER</b></p> <p>Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Cinema <b>PLAZA</b> Tel: 677420</p> <p><b>LIAR'S MOON</b></p> <p>Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.</p>
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# Peking carnage jolts Far East

**HONG KONG (R)** — Hong Kong's main stock indicator responded to the weekend carnage in Peking by plummeting 581 points, or 21 per cent, Monday. It was the biggest single-day fall since the October 1987 crash.

A plunge was expected but the magnitude took some by surprise.

Despite calls for calm from senior financial figures in the British colony, the Hang Seng index dropped 100 points a minute at the opening of trade before steadying.

"It's moving on sentiment, not fundamentals," said Phillip Chan, manager, equities research at Mansion House Securities.

"It's all become Mickey Mouse numbers now," a broker from a local securities house said, "I don't expect any significant rebound until we find out who's in charge in Peking."

Few were surprised at investors' jitters in the British colony, which in 1997 reverts to Chinese sovereignty.

Hong Kong residents spent the weekend watching graphic news reports detailing how the Chinese army slaughtered pro-democracy demonstrators early Sunday.

Shortly before the market opened, stock exchange chief executive Francis Yuen gave a short speech calling for calm.

He followed with a minute of silence on the trading floor to show respect for the hundreds of civilians killed in Peking.

Monday's plunge eclipsed the 10.8 per cent or 339.06 drop seen May 22, the steepest fall in a weekend declaration of martial law in parts of Peking.

Only concerted intervention, which brokers identified as coming from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Hong Kong's de facto central bank, prevented the market falling further, analysts said.

Since May 18, Hong Kong's stock index has lost 1,192.37 points, a fall of 36.4 per cent.

During the October 1987 market crash, the index nosedived 1,120.70 points to 2,241.69, not helped by a controversial decision to close the bourse for four days.

A Chitung securities report said there was a chance the market would this week test the post-crash low of 1,867.18, set Dec. 12, 1987.

Hong Kong's secretary for monetary affairs David Mendick said of individual investors: "They are best staying put. At these levels you won't get fair value for your stocks."

**Taipei**

In Taipei, the key weighted index plunged across the board with a record one-day fall of 455.44 points, or 4.8 per cent, close to the allowable maximum

daily drop of five per cent, to end at 9,120.54 points.

"The bloodshed has a great and direct psychological impact on the local stock market," said Hsu Daw-Yi, assistant vice president of King's Securities Investment Consulting Corporation.

Brokers said they expect the market to sink further in the next few days. On Saturday the Taipei index stood at 9,575.98. The previous record one-day fall, 335.16 points, was last Thursday.

**Tokyo**

Tokyo investors were also nervous. The key 225-share Nikkei index fell 210.34 points or 0.62 per cent. It had dropped 313.69 points Friday.

Institutional investors are holding to the sidelines until negative factors from abroad, such as the violence in China, are cleared," said Setsuo Watanuki, trader for Toyo Securities in Tokyo. "Prices move wildly with so little volume."

**Singapore**

In Singapore, the killings in China led investors to take a different approach, but with similar results.

Prices fell sharply because unit trust managers sold off their holdings to raise money either to redeem margins on their Hong Kong shares or to buy the suddenly cheaper Hong Kong stocks, analysts said.

"I expect prices will recover because the underlying sentiment of the market is firm," said Yang Sy Jian, economist at Kay Hian Research.

The 30-share Straits Times industrial index fell Monday by 25.71 points, or 1.97 per cent.

**Manila**

In Manila, share prices shed 9.11 points to close at 1,031.17 points from 1,040.28 Friday.

"The market reflected the psychological impact of what happened in China. It was more a psychological pressure than any fundamental factor," said Harry Liu, executive vice-president of Dao Hong Securities.

"Most of our investors are Chinese and they are more gamblers than investors," he said, explaining why speculative stocks were the hardest hit.

**Bangkok**

In Bangkok, the freefall in Hong Kong stocks hastened an expected correction of the Thai bourse which has advanced 28 per

cent in the past two months, brokers said.

They said the securities exchange of Thailand index fell about 9.86 points Monday after it gained a combined 39 points in the previous six sessions.

**Kuala Lumpur**

Malaysian share prices fell at midday in line with declines in Hong Kong and Singapore. The composite index shed 10.78 points to 447.50 at midday, a 2.35 per cent fall from Friday close.

**Seoul**

Most Seoul share prices lost ground in the morning, but brokers said the falls were not caused by the bloodshed in Peking but by the South Korean government's tight monetary policy.

The composite index lost 17.05 points to close the morning session at 904.13.

**Sydney**

Prices on the Sydney stock market barely reacted on the China news. On the other hand, some Australian brokers said the China crisis could indirectly benefit the bourse.

"The chaos in China is likely to result in significant funds leaving the Far East and heading to Australian markets," one market analyst said.

**Flood of withdrawals**

In another reaction, many Hong Kong people with Bank of China accounts withdrew their cash Monday in protest at the weekend carnage in Peking.

Customers at the main Hong Kong branch of the state-run Chinese bank told Reuters they were outraged by the military crackdown against pro-democracy students in Peking.

"(Before) I felt I could do nothing for the students. Maybe this is something I can do," said a 27-year-old woman customer who said she had emptied her account.

A bank official said it was the largest flood of withdrawals he had seen in his 10 years with the bank. He had no estimate of the amount taken out.

He said account-holders were making similar withdrawals at the bank's 18 other branches in the British colony whose six million people, normally apathetic about politics, have shown strong support for the student-led movement.

Officials from the Bank of China and other state-run Chinese banks in Hong Kong held an emergency meeting Monday to discuss how to cope with the withdrawals.

The Bank of China is one of the highest banking groups in Hong Kong.

Analysts and diplomats said Monday that bloodshed in China is a hammer blow to confidence in Hong Kong's future and will manifest itself in increased de-

mand for emigration and a dramatic drop in property prices.

As reports came in of People's Liberation Army units firing on demonstrators on the streets of Peking, most of Hong Kong's six million Chinese residents were glued to their radios, with China the only topic of conversation on buses, ferries and trams.

"Now you can see why we don't trust the communists. That's why I came here in 1957 and that's why I'm getting out before 1997. I'm not a businessman, I have family," said taxi driver Wu Fang.

Hong Kong is due to revert to Chinese sovereignty in 1997 under an agreement between London and Peking, although Hong Kong's predominantly Chinese population was never directly consulted.

"My heart is crying for the Chinese people. But what can we do? Hong Kong is being handed back. You think I am happy?" asked a 23-year-old Chinese secretary called Linda as she queued to get off the Macau-Hong Kong jetfoil.

**'Hong Kong has had it'**

"What is happening in Peking has simply crystallised the concern already felt that Hong Kong will be in a very vulnerable position. The people I have spoken to are very pessimistic. I have had Hong Kong businessmen say to me quite bluntly in the past 24 hours 'Hong Kong has had it'," said Bob Broadfoot of the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy.

"There is now no commerce whatsoever into China. Joint ventures, investment, all that has ground to a halt. They've all turned their backs on China. Anger is only part of it — I think there is a deep revulsion at what is going on in China, and they want no part of it," he added.

Last year an estimated 46,000 people, mainly trained professionals and their families, emigrated from Hong Kong. Diplomats said they expected a dramatic increase in the demand for foreign passports.

"Obviously it won't be reflected in an immediate jump in the figures of people actually emigrating, because of the quota system operated by recipient countries such as Canada, the United States and Australia," said a Western diplomat.

"But I'd be looking long and hard at the queues for tourist visas," he added.

"I don't think it will be a question of numbers increasing, simply because of the quota system," Broadfoot said.

"It will be more of a qualitative reaction — the well-educated, the professionals, will all be looking for a foreign passport as insurance. They'll go, but they'll have no intention of coming back," he noted.

Analysts said the property market, long regarded as a key barometer of Hong Kong's economic health, would be heading for a fall as people looked to liquidate their assets.

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"It's a bit difficult to predict what will happen, but in the commercial sector things had already peaked. I think if there's a slowdown in investment both here and in China the demand for office space is going to slow right down," said one analyst.

Broadfoot commented: "Residential prices are already going down. Who in their right mind is going to buy apartments here now?"

**Japanese express shock**

China's violent crackdown has already begun to discourage even nervous Japanese investors from putting their money into the country, businessmen and officials in Tokyo said Monday.

Prices for bonds issued in Japan by China dropped sharply as investors staged a buyers' boycott after weekend news that Chinese troops had killed countless demonstrators in Peking.

"This was a big shock for Japanese firms," said an official with the Japan External Trade Organisation. "There cannot be an impact."

Plans for a joint group to encourage direct Japanese investment in China were put on hold indefinitely because of the unrest, a Japanese trade official said.

Spokesmen for major trading houses and manufacturers said they had no plans so far to pull out employees from China, but several said they were cancelling planned business trips for the immediate future.

The Japanese government has also delayed sending a small technical mission to China this week for aid talks, largely out of safety fears, a foreign ministry official said.

The steep drop in bond prices — as much as 170 points in one case — led securities dealers to warn that a planned 15 billion yen (\$105 million) issue by one Chinese province was postponed.

Even before the weekend crackdown on students, China's political chaos was having an impact on plans for new investment or business.

A spokesman for the Export-Import Bank of Japan said talks with China on energy loans had come to a standstill.

## THE BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN

Morning meeting

and

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Wednesday June 07, 1989 - 10:00 a.m.

Afternoon Coffee

Wednesday June 14, 1989 - 4:00 p.m.

Amra Hotel

Amra Hotel

Amra Hotel

Amra Hotel

Amra Hotel

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## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### Arab ministers to meet in Amman

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — Ministers of trade, finance and economy in the Arab World will converge on Amman on Wednesday to take part in the 51st meeting of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) which has its headquarters in Amman. CAEU Secretary General Hassan Ibrahim said that the meeting coincides with the council's 25th anniversary, and will be devoted to topics and issues included in the process of implementing the council's objectives and promoting inter-Arab trade and economic cooperation. Before the plenary meeting, a four member committee set up at the 50th meeting, will hold a session to finalise a report to the ministers. Ibrahim noted. Apart from Ibrahim's general report on the council's activities, the coming meeting will discuss practical steps for the Arab countries to take in economic fields following the formation of the Arab Cooperation Council and the Maghreb Union.

### ACC to set up joint council in August

**CAIRO (Petra)** — Representatives of industrial and trade unions and chambers of commerce and industry in the four founding states of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) will hold a meeting in Alexandria in August to draw up the statute of the Council of the Federation of Chambers of Industry in the four ACC states — Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and Yemen Arab Republic, and to select a permanent headquarters for the council. The decision to form a higher council for these chambers was taken in Amman last month during the meeting of representatives of ACC chambers of commerce and industries. The council groups representatives for each union and will meet every six months in the respective capitals of the four countries by rotation.

### France bans imports of ivory

**PARIS (R)** — France has banned imports of ivory as part of a world campaign to save the world's dwindling herds of elephants, the environment ministry announced Monday. The ban goes into effect immediately and affects imports both of raw and carved ivory, the ministry said in a statement marking World Environment Day. France imported carved ivory worth 21 million francs (\$3.2 million) in 1988, mostly from Hong Kong, and experts say as much as four tonnes of raw ivory enters the country each year from Africa. Poachers armed with automatic weapons and chain saws are decimating elephant herds in Africa and there are now only about 500,000 elephants left on the continent.

### Hughes to lay off 6,000 workers

**LOS ANGELES, California (AP)** — In the latest shock wave to hit the aerospace industry from Defence Department budget-cutting, Hughes Aircraft Co. announced it would lay off 6,000 workers over the next six months. The layoffs, which amount to eight per cent of Hughes' workforce, follow smaller reductions at Northrop Corp. and Grumman Corp. Analysts predict U.S. President George Bush's tight-fisted approach to defence spending will bring further layoffs and cut into profits in the aerospace industry. Hughes will lay off workers in all areas of management, engineering and manufacturing, the company said. Hughes, a General Motors Corp. subsidiary, has 75,000 employees in 12 states, with the bulk of its work force in southern California and around Tucson, Arizona. The company's defence department work includes manufacturing air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles, satellites, radar for fighter jets and other military gear.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday, June 5, 1989

Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	85.0	85.9
U.S. dollar	562.2	568.2	Japanese yen (for 100)	399.4	403.4
Pound Sterling	898.7	907.7	Dutch guilder	256.1	258.7
Deutsche mark	288.6	291.5	Swedish crown	85.4	86.3
Swiss franc	335.5	338.9	Indian rupee (for 100)	39.8	40.2
			Belgian franc (for 10)	137.7	139.1

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

**LONDON (R)** — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

	U.S. dollars	Canadian dollar	Deutsche mark	Dutch guilder	Swiss franc	Belgian franc	French franc	Italian lire	Japanese yen	Swedish crown	Norwegian crown	Danish crown	U.S. dollars
One Sterling	1.5895/905												
One U.S. dollar	1.2025/35												
	1.9535/42												
	2.2020/30												
	1.6935/45												
	40.91/96												
	6.6300/50												
	1416/1417												
	141.40/50												
	6.6070/120												
	7.0910/60												
	7.5910/60												
One ounce of gold	367.00/367.50												

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

**SYDNEY** — Prices drifted down from early highs on lack of foreign buying interest, particularly from Hong Kong. The All Ordinaries index was up 3.3 at 1,534.8.

**TOKYO** — Prices fell sharply and brokers said there was no energy in the market, partly due to the situation in China. The Nikkei Index fell 210.34 to 33,457.08.

**HONG KONG** — The Hang Seng index plummeted 581.77 points, or 21.74 per cent, to 2,093.71 in reaction to the weekend carnage in Peking. Stocks have now lost more than a third of their value since martial law was declared in Peking on May 18.

**SINGAPORE** — Stocks were sharply lower across the board in line with the plunge on the Hong Kong market. The Straits Times Industrial Index fell 33.84 to 1,271.37.

**BOMBAY** — Shares rose as the onset in southern India monsoon rains pointed to a good year for India's agricultural economy and healthy demand for industrial goods. Tata Steel and Nocl shot up 50 rupees each to 1,300 and 875 respectively. Shares in cement, fertilizer and textile companies also climbed.

**FRANKFURT** — The DAX index hit a 1989 high of 1,425.91, then fell on profit-taking to close at 1,419.13 a net loss of 0.58.

**ZURICH** — Shares closed slightly firmer but below the day's highs after losing steam on the firmer dollar. The All-Share Index gained 5.9 point to 1,042.4.

**PARIS** — French shares closed slightly higher in moderate trade. **LONDON** — Shares were depressed by Hong Kong's plunge and interest rate worries. The FTSE index was 14.9 points down to 2087.7 at 1455 GMT.

**NEW YORK** — Blue chips fell on the military suppression of protests in China and resulting fall in Hong Kong shares, but recovered some of the early losses. In late morning the Dow Jones index was 8.09 lower at 2,509.74.

## The British Council and The University of Cambridge

(Local Examinations Syndicate)

are pleased to announce the presentation of the Cambridge First Certificate in English (FCE) certificates to the following candidates:

- 1) Lillemor Cathrin Rundquist
- 2) Yahya Christiane
- 3) Lilian Snobar
- 4) Ghassan Tayseer Wahbeh
- 5) Silhan Jin
- 6) Fayez Abu Awad
- 7) Estelle Butterworth
- 8) Rushdi A H Adwan
- 9) Razan Shihabi

The certificates will be presented by Mr. Miles Roddis, the British Council representative today at 4 p.m. in the British Council.

## EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

**MBS PROJECT**, an important marketing project in health and pharmaceutical products, is seeking qualified experienced managers.

The **GENERAL MANAGER** will have at least 15 years experience in marketing pharmaceutical products with at least 5 years in a senior management position. The qualified candidate will have good knowledge of the pharmaceutical trade in Jordan including regulations, distribution, and networks.

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The **ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT** will have at least 5 years experience in executive secretary positions. The qualified candidate will have excellent computer skills in WORD and data information systems and proven experience in document handling and office leadership.

All candidates are required to be fluent in Arabic and English and have excellent communication and leadership skills. Typed applications in English with salary history from qualified candidates will be received no later than June 15.

Documents may be delivered to **MBS Project, 14th floor, Jordan Tower or may be mailed to:**

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# Turmoil hits Uzbekistan

MOSCOW (R) — Uzbeks and members of a small Turkic minority clashed for the third consecutive day in the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan and there was shooting in the streets, officials said Monday.

The clashes between the Uzbeks and the minority Meskhetians in the city of Fergana, which began Saturday, continued despite the imposition of a curfew and the dispatch of special troops, officials said.

"What kind of information do you want? They are shooting in the streets," an official at the local Communist Party youth organisation Komsomol told Reuters by telephone.

"The night was a turbulent one," an official at the party regional headquarters in Fergana, southeast of Tashkent, said. Both men refused to give any details. The official TASS news agency said Sunday that a number of people had died in two days of disturbances between Uzbeks and minority Meskhetians.

The agency blamed the clashes on "extremists" and said residents were beaten, public buildings attacked and homes and cars set on fire. But it did not say how many people died or what had

caused the unrest.

The Fergana Party official said the outbreak of unrest was probably unconnected with the opening May 25 of the new parliament, the Congress of People's Deputies, which has discussed relations between the Soviet Union's different ethnic groups.

## Congress appeal

The Congress Monday appealed for an end to the bloodshed in Uzbekistan.

"We, people's deputies of the USSR, call upon those involved in ethnic clashes to turn to the voice of reason and stop the bloodshed," said the appeal read to the Congress of People's Deputies by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"Think about all the innocents who are threatened — women, children and old people. And stop, prevent injustice from being committed," it said.

The appeal was broadcast live to

the nation as part of the inaugural proceedings of the new congress.

Rakhmatullah Akhmetov, Fergana's representative at the Congress, blamed the outbreak on "extremist forces."

"The young people for no reason made a scandal," the deputy said, explaining that the violence was touched off by a dispute in a marketplace.

Akhmetov said he telephoned home Monday morning before the congress session resumed and was told, "everything's in smoke; everything's burning."

Akhmetov, himself an Uzbek, said the trouble began when a Turk complained to a woman selling strawberries at the market that her berries were bad. When she told him he could buy elsewhere, he threw the berries in her face.

Some Uzbeks who saw the incident came to the woman's defence, "and there was a brawl, and after the brawl, an Uzbek died," the deputy recounted. "They should have clamped down on it then, but they didn't, and it grew and grew."

Journalists in Tashkent suggested the trouble might have been linked to Meskhetian complaints that they were unrepre-

sented in the 2,250-member Congress.

Josef Stalin forcibly deported large numbers of Meskhetians from the Transcaucasian Republic of Georgia to Central Asia during World War II.

They appealed to Soviet authorities during the 1950s to be allowed to emigrate to Turkey. The 1979 Soviet census lists more than 92,000 "Turks" — a probable reference to Meskhetians.

TASS reported Sunday that tension remained high in Nagorno-Karabakh and that street protests were taking place despite official regulations.

A strike since early May has halted most business activity in the territory, which is populated mainly by Armenians but was assigned to neighbouring Azerbaijan in 1923.

Nagorno-Karabakh's leaders have repeatedly demanded since last year to be joined with Soviet Armenia.

An official in the regional capital of Stepanakert said authorities were trying to convince people not to hold protests Monday because it was a national day of mourning, but he said he did not know whether they would succeed.



Sousuke Uno (front) with his predecessor Noboru Takeshita at Friday's parliament session during which Uno formally assumed premiership.

## Uno pledges to clean up politics

TOKYO (R) — Japan's new Prime Minister Sousuke Uno Monday promised drastic measures to clean up Japanese money politics but pledged to continue his predecessor's foreign and economic policies.

Uno last Friday became Japan's 18th post-war prime minister, succeeding his old ally Noboru Takeshita who resigned over links to the Recruit shares-for-favours scandal.

Uno sprang no surprises in his first policy speech before both houses of parliament, following the basic policies of Takeshita as analysts had expected.

He called for a thoroughgoing reform of Japanese money politics, which led to the Recruit scandal.

Publishing and telecommunications giant Recruit gave large amounts of money and unlisted shares to top politicians, officials and businessmen.

"I believe it is imperative not only that political and moral justice be done in the Recruit problem but that it should be a catalyst for a new era of political and moral reform in our parliamentary history," Uno said.

He called for reforms aimed at preventing such a scandal, saying proposed measures included stricter laws dealing with political

funds and a radical reform of Japan's electoral system.

Japan should play a leading international role as a member both of the Western industrialised democracies and the Asia-Pacific region, Uno said.

"We believe that it is wrong to simply advocate self-centred positions and that it is in Japan's best interest to act from a global point of view."

Uno said his government will continue economic policies to narrow Japan's huge trade surplus, seek consistent and inflation-free economic growth, and increase access to Japan's domestic market by easing restrictions and reforming the structure of the economy.

The various trade and economic issues facing Japan, including those with the United States, are becoming more serious every day," Uno said.

Overall foreign policy tenets he retained included increases in foreign aid and support for multinational peacekeeping forces and cultural exchanges — all major policies adopted by Takeshita.

Japan must take the initiative in solving global ecological problems and mounting foreign debt among developing countries, he said.

## Sri Lanka storm toll hits 200

COLOMBO (AP) — Air force helicopters dropped food parcels to thousands of villagers stranded by mudslides and floods that killed at least 200 people during the weekend, officials said Monday.

More than 100,000 people left homeless by the monsoon-triggered devastation sought shelter in schools, churches and Buddhist temples, police and relief workers reported.

At least 20 centimetres of rain fell Saturday, triggering deluges of earth and water in valleys that wind through the southwest corner of the island — from Kegalle in the central hills, south of Ratnapura and down to Galle on the Indian Ocean coast.

Air Force Commander Walter Perera said helicopters dropped 35,000 food parcels in the Kegalle and Ratnapura districts and pilots were directing navy and fishing boats to pick up marooned people.

In the coconut and rubber plantation districts around Kegalle, 70 kilometres northeast of Colombo, 165 bodies were recovered from the mud Sunday and Monday, according to Ratna Jayasinghe, assistant director of social services. Searches continued to dig through the mud, looking for more bodies, she added.

Ratnasinghe said her office was looking after 52,000 refugees.

Police headquarters in Colombo, the capital, said at least 200 people died in the Kegalle, Ratnapura and Galle districts, but they did not provide a breakdown.

Piyatissa Ranasinghe, a local government administrator, said 54,000 people were being housed in schools, temples and churches in the gem-mining centre of Ratnapura 70 kilometres southeast of Colombo, and more were arriving.

"We expect to have 60,000 refugees by late Monday," he added.

In the old Portuguese and Dutch colonial fort town of Galle, 110 kilometres south of Colombo, police headquarters said at least 5,000 people were living in Buddhist temples after being driven out of their homes by flood waters.

## Italian film awards announced

ROME (AP) — Ermanno Olmi has been named best director and his film, "La Leggenda del Santo Bevitore" ("The Legend of the Holy Drinker") has won the David of Donatello Award for best film in Italy's version of the Academy Awards.

The film, based on the story by Joseph Roth, also won for best photography in the awards given Saturday night. Dustin Hoffman was named best actor in a foreign film for his role in "Rain Man," the film by Barry Levinson that also won best foreign film. Jodie Foster was named best actress in a foreign film for her role in "Accused." Roberto Benigni won best actor in an Italian film for his role in "Il Piccolo Diavolo" ("The Little Devil") and Stefania Sandrelli was named best actress in "Mignon E' Parita" (Mignon Has Left).

**Simon tells kids hang onto dreams**

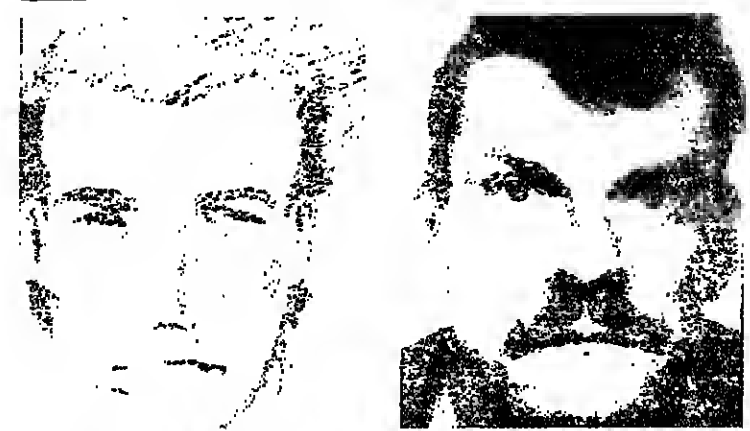
NEW YORK (AP) — Singer Carly Simon, honoured for her commitment to helping children, told youngsters to hold fast to dreams. Simon and New York Mets slugger Darryl Strawberry were among the adults and children receiving community service awards from the Association to Benefit Children, a group that helps poor, handicapped and AIDS-stricken youngsters. "Any time you have a dream, don't imagine it's an impossible dream," Simon told the group of about 100 children in Central Park. She said appearing with Strawberry reminded her of a childhood dream. "As an eight-year-old or 10-year-old, while my friends were dreaming of being movie stars, rock stars or whatever, my goal was to hit one over the centre field fence," she said, adding that Jackie Robinson was her childhood idol.

**Perfect school attendance pays off**

CHATSWORTH, Georgia (AP) — Ninth-grader Kevin Wooten's perfect attendance at school this year paid a dividend on the last day of class: a new car. The problem is he is too young to drive. Murray County High School Principal Mickey McNeill announced early in the school year that students with perfect attendance each month would have a chance at winning a car at year's end. Those who missed no school all year got nine extra chances at winning. Wooten got the keys to a new Chevrolet Sprint Metro to kick off his summer vacation, "thanks to contributions from businesspeople, individuals and a Chevrolet dealer. But Wooten will not be old enough to drive the car until he reaches the age of 16 in September. "I think they didn't believe it would be a reality," said McNeill, who added that he hasn't decided whether to use the same incentive next year. "But we've made believers of them now."

**Police net 12 bird smugglers**

SAN DIEGO (R) — U.S. law enforcement agents posing as exotic bird collectors have broken an international ring that smuggled some of the world's rarest birds into the United States to be sold for up to \$10,000 each. After a 20-month undercover "sting," 12 alleged members of the ring were charged in San Diego with violations of U.S. law involving endangered species and quarantine and customs laws. According to the charges, they smuggled \$500,000 worth of exotic birds native to southeast Asia and Central and South America. The birds were funnelled through Singapore and Argentina to Mexico and eventually sold by U.S. dealers for up to \$10,000 each.



A sketch of the suspect after the Palme slaying and a file photo of Christer Pettersson who is charged with killing the Swedish prime minister

## Palme suspect pleads innocent

STOCKHOLM (R) — Christer Pettersson, the man accused of murdering Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme in 1986, pleaded innocence as his trial opened Monday.

"I did not murder Prime Minister Olof Palme. I did not try to murder Mrs. Lisbet Palme," Pettersson, 42, told the court.

Pettersson, a Swede, had been described by police as an inveterate, violent criminal, and a drugs and alcohol abuser.

Dressed in a black and white jacket, he was pale and shifted constantly in his seat, but he spoke in a firm, confident voice.

"The murder of Palme was a vile deed which I could never have brought myself to do," he said in reply to the charge.

Pettersson, arrested last December, is accused of killing Palme with a single shot in the back on the night of Feb. 28, 1986, as the prime minister walked home from the cinema with his wife.

He is also charged with the attempted murder of Palme's wife Lisbet, who was grazed by a second shot.

"He probably saw the Palmes go into the cinema. He waited until the film was over and followed them down the street," prosecutor Anders Helin told the court.

"He then drew ahead of them, waited at a corner for the Palmes to pass him and fired two shots — the shot which killed Olof Palme and the shot which wounded Lis-

bet Palme," Helin said.

But the evidence against Pettersson is mainly circumstantial and will rest to a large degree on the testimony of Lisbet Palme, who identified the defendant from a video line-up.

Helin screened the video in court. It showed 12 men from the back, front and sides. All were about the same size and weight and most, like the defendant, wore moustaches.

Lisbet Palme had identified Pettersson who was number eight in the lineup, although she recalled him being clean shaven at the time of the murder.

According to Helin, other witnesses also recalled the man seen following the Palmes as being clean shaven.

Pettersson had told police he had worn a moustache for the past 10 years but the prosecutor said he would show the court a picture of him from April 1986 in which he was clean shaven.

Pettersson looked up at the ceiling and scratched his neck nervously while the video was being shown.

Defence lawyer Arne Liljeros began the trial by seeking to call two secret service men as witnesses whom he said had new information about an alternative murder theory. The prosecution objected, and the court said it would rule on the request later.

Pettersson's fate will be decided by a panel of two judges and six lay assessors nominated by political parties.

## Pol Pot quits last post

BANGKOK (Agencies) — Pol Pot, the shadowy leader whose government was accused of slaughtering up to a million people, has promised to quit politics if Vietnamese troops leave Cambodia, Khmer Rouge Radio said Monday.

It said Pol Pot, 64, has resigned as head of the Khmer Rouge High Institute of National Defence, the last official post he held.

The broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, said he would remain in the institute as a "researcher" until Vietnamese troops left Cambodia.

"From then on, I will cease all my activities in the organs of the future state of Cambodia," it quoted him as saying in a letter to the Khmer Rouge leadership. Vietnam, which invaded its Indochina neighbour in 1978 to oust the Khmer Rouge, has already promised to withdraw its troops by September.

The Khmer Rouge is now the dominant military faction in a three-party coalition opposed to the Vietnam-installed Cambodian government led by Heng Samrin.

The Phnom Penh government as well as the Khmer Rouge's two non-communist partners have rejected any political role for Pol

Pot in a Cambodian peace settlement.

Pol Pot, whose real name is Saloth Sar, was educated in France and entered revolutionary politics in Cambodia during the 1960s. In 1970, he and the Khmer Rouge battled the U.S.-backed Lon Nol government, which fell five years later.

Turning against both those who had lived under Lon Nol and later against some of his own supporters, Pol Pot and a closely knit group of leaders turned Cambodia into a vast labour camp and executed thousands for minor infractions.

The Vietnamese invaded Cambodia in late 1978, forcing Pol Pot and his followers to flee westward toward Thailand where they have been supplied with weapons from China.

Diplomats said it would be difficult to prove whether Pol Pot had actually relinquished power or if the announcement was a tactical move ahead of peace talks of the four warring Cambodian factions July 24-25 and an International Peace Conference on Cambodia in early August.

"It's a positive step, maybe...possibly part of the process of bargaining or at least shows a willingness to bargain," said one envoy.

## Experts hail Bush arms cuts proposal

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. arms control experts are hailing an American proposal to cut conventional forces in Europe, but acknowledge that it would be difficult to forge the ideas into a verifiable accord within a year's time.

"It's been a very momentous week... with the realisation that there's still much to do and most of it's still to be done," said senior U.S. arms control advisor Edward Rowny.

U.S. President George Bush has set a six-month to year-long goal for reaching a pact, a timetable many experts deem more than a bit optimistic.

The president's plan would set an equal number of U.S. and Soviet troops — 275,000 each — in the area reaching from the Atlantic to the Soviet border.

He also suggested negotiations on limiting aircraft and that ceil-

ings be set on the overall number of tanks, artillery and armoured vehicles.

"It is overly optimistic," John Steinbruner, a specialist on arms control and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) with the Brookings Institution, said of Bush's timeframe. "But it was important that the president set a demanding schedule."

Despite the complexity of the issues to be dealt with, Steinbruner said he believes the two sides are "close to an agreement in principle already." But he said he doubted a full-fledged agreement will be reached within Bush's timeframe.

Rowny, who counsels Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker III on arms control matters, pointed out that the most important element in reaching a pact involves the will of the participants.

## Broadway's glorious past sweeps through the Tonys

NEW YORK (R) — Broadway reached back to its glorious past Sunday night as a compilation of hit musicals and a jazz-age revue swept theatre's Tony awards in what many called the leanest season in years.

Jerome Robbins' Broadway, a collection of the choreographer's work featuring numbers from Broadway hits including "Fiddler on the Roof," "Gypsy," "West Side Story" and "The King and I" danced away with six of the prestigious awards.

Robbins, adding to a collection of movie and theatre's highest awards, was named

best musical director while "The Show," a box-office hit, won awards for best musical, best actor in a musical, best featured male and female performers and best lighting.

"Black and Blue," a revue of classic blues, jazz and tap dancing from Broadway's jazz age snared three of the awards.

In one of the evening's emotional highlights, The Show's Ruth Brown, whose rocky career took her from a 1950s blues hit called "Mamma He Treats Your Daughter Mean" to the unemployment lines before she climbed back, accepted the award for best actress by saying:

"I didn't prepare a speech because my self-esteem is so low. It has taken me 42 years to climb these eight steps."

In another harkening back to the past, perennial Tony Award show hostess Angela Lansbury opened the 43rd awards ceremony with a rendition of "Everything's Coming Up Roses" — the song from "Gypsy" that Ethel Merman made popular.

"I don't miss the old days because they're here now," Broadway veteran Frankie Manning, part of a four-man team awarded best choreography for "Black and Blue" told Reuters.

"The things that we did years ago are new to the people now — they haven't seen any of these things," said Manning, 75.

While Broadway threatens set box office records during the season as people flocked to high-priced musicals, the number of new productions fell to a record low and only six new musicals opened — half the previous season's number. Only one play — the financially disastrous "Legs Diamond" originated from Broadway.

Awards for works dealing with more modern themes were largely reserved for women.

"The Heidi Chronicles," a feminist saga by rising young playwright Wendy Wasserstein, was named the season's best play while Pauline Collins won best actress for her Broadway debut in "Shirley Valentine," a one-woman comedy about a middle-aged Liverpool housewife who dreams of getting away from it all.

Jason Alexander of "Jerome Robbins' Broadway" was named best actor in a musical while veteran American character actor Philip Bosco was named best actor in a play for his role as a frazzled impresario in the British farce "Lend Me a Tenor."



Anti-Rushdie demonstrators and police in London's Parliament Square during a protest rally held last month.



## Rushdie plays it safe after Khomeini's death

LONDON (R) — British novelist Salman Rushdie has little hope that Ayatollah Khomeini's death signals an end to his life in hiding, a supporter says.

"He is too shrewd and aware of the real situation in Iran to count any chickens before they are hatched," Amanda Hopkinson, of the International Committee for the Defence of Salman Rushdie, said Sunday.

The Indian-born author of "The Satanic Verses" has been in hiding under police guard since Iranian leader Khomeini de-

nounced the award-winning novel as heresy last February and ordered Muslims to kill him.

"At the moment the situation seems to be very confused in Iran," Hopkinson told reporters. "It's difficult to know who we are placing our hopes in."

Only last month, Iranian President Ali Khamenei, named Sunday to succeed Khomeini, reaffirmed a "death sentence" against the 41-year-old Rushdie.

"The bullet has been shot," Khamenei said during a visit to Peking. "It has his name on it and

sooner or later it will reach the target."

Kalim Siddiqi, a leader of Britain's 1.5-million-strong Muslim community, said Khomeini's death did not grant Rushdie a reprieve.

"There is no question of the death sentence being lifted just because the judge who passed sentence has died," he said.

Rushdie has apologised through his publishers for any offence his book may have caused but Iranian leaders and many Muslims have said he has committed a crime beyond forgive-

ness. The surrealistic novel questions tenets of Islamic theory in style that Muslims worldwide said blasphemes the Prophet Mohammad.

Its publication sparked riots throughout the Islamic world and the Iranian death threats led to a severing of relations between Tehran and London last March.

In editorials Monday, British newspapers said few in the West would shed any tears for Khomeini.

"But after him, who?" asked the Financial Times. "Yesterday's choice

of...Khamenei does not really answer the question. Neither he nor any of the alternative candidates could aspire to the unquestioned authority that Khomeini enjoyed as leader of the revolution," it said.

The Times of London said: "Many must see cause for concern in the uncertainty which surrounds (Iran's) future...Khamenei is clearly a compromise candidate, chosen to fill the position during the period of mourning."

"The real contest has merely been postponed."

## Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	Weather
AMSTERDAM	10	50	14 57 Cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	32 90 Cloudy
BAHRAIN	27	81	27 39 Clear
BANGKOK	26	78	33 91 Clear
Buenos Aires	12	59	14 52 Clear
CAIRO	18	65	24 39 Clear
CHICAGO	59	49	25 77 Clear
COPENHAGEN	72	54	15 59 Rain
FRANKFURT	65	41	14 57 Cloudy
GENOVA	65	41	17 63 Cloudy
HONG KONG	25	78	28 71 Clear
ISTANBUL	16	61	25 73 Clear
LONDON	58	45	18 61 Clear
LOS ANGELES	76	50	20 66 Clear
MADRID	57	45	13 66 Cloudy
MEXICO	59	77	44 112 Clear
MONTREAL	55	39	23 70 Cloudy
MOSCOW	72	48	27 81 Clear
NEW DELHI	81	58	42 108 Clear
NEW YORK	19	66	29 84 Rain
PARIS	65	45	16 61 Cloudy
SAO PAULO	18	80	23 73 Clear
TOKYO	72	58	27 81 Cloudy
VENNY	10	30	20 65 Clear